ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,578—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1899.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6757	W. Wheler	6th May,
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

L. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th March, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,827	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd April 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Fiandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Sch Ritz	29th Aug. 1899.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INOUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,655 tons, on the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 30th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 21st April.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 10th April, calling at Karachi, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th April.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th March, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every descriptions of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SHIPPERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

THE QUALITY and CONDITION of all Spirits sold by this Company ARE GUARANTEED!

WHISKIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET" per doz.	24 0	27 0
" SPECIAL LIQUEUR per doz.	32 8	36 8
" HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky per doz.	26 0	29 0
" "OLD IRISH" per doz.	26 0	29 0
" "DIABETES" WHISKY per doz.	25 0	28 0
" SPECIAL WHISKY per doz.	23 8	26 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

REMEMBER OUR Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3⅞ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENT'S

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,

ENGLAND.

WINES.

AS we SHIP DIRECT from WELL-KNOWN GROWERS, we SUPPLY the Highest Class at reasonable prices.

	Per ½ btl. Rs. a.	Per btl. Rs. a.	Per doz. Rs. a.
PORTS.—			
SPANISH—Possesses good body and fine flavour	0 15	1 11	20 0
DESSERT—Has a full fruity flavour and fine aroma	1 6	2 8	30 0
FINE OLD—A choice Wine of good vintage and fine bouquet	1 4	2 6	28 0
SUPERIOR OLD INVALID—Rich delicate Wine, Specially selected for invalids	1 13	3 6	40 0
WHITE PORT—Made from selected White grapes	.....	2 8	30 0
ST. RAPHAEL—Delicious to the palate, and rich in strength-giving properties	.....	2 0	23 12
SHERRIES.—			
GIBRALTER—A sound, clear wine, free from heat and acidity	.....	1 11	20 0
PALE DINNER—Nutty favour, pale and dry	.....	1 13	21 8
VINO DE PASTO—"London Club" pale and dry	.....	2 4	27 0
AMONTILLADO—Old and of exquisite bouquet, pale and dry	.....	3 8	42 0
MARSALA.—Very fine quality	.....	1 6	16 8

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 0

Our 12 years' standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY:	KARACHI:
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	23	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF THE LEASE OF A PIECE OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT MAHIM CAUSEWAY WITH THE BUNGALOW, OUTHOUSES, OFFICE AND ALL BUILDINGS STANDING THEREON, KNOWN AS THE CUSTOMS MASTER'S BUNGALOW.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the lease of the above-mentioned Land at a nominal annual rental of one pie per square yard for 50 years, once renewable for a second term of 50 years at a revised rental, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, on THURSDAY, the 20th April, 1899, at 1 P.M.

Plan of the premises, form of the lease, and the conditions of sale can be seen at the Collector's Office; and the premises can be inspected any day from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on application to the Preventive Officer, Mahim, Fort.

W. T. MORRISON,
Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 28th March, 1899.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.



HYGIENE.

	Rs. a.
Ballin, Mrs. A. S.—Personal Hygiene	1 14
Glaister, John—A Manual of Hygiene for Students and Nurses. Illustrated by 70 Drawings, 1897	2 10
Joll, B. B.—Nursery Hygiene. A Manual for the Instruction of those in charge of Infants and young Children in the Laws of Health ...	0 12
Kingzett C. T.—A Pocket Dictionary of Hygiene, 1898	2 4
Lehmann H.—Natural Hygiene or Healthy Blood: The Essential Condition of Good Health and How to attain it. 1898	3 6
Large J. R.—The Human Engine. A Short Hygienic Exposition on its Constitution, Maintenance, &c. Illustrated, 1898	1 2
Legge, T. M.—Public Health in European Capitals—Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Christiania, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, with Diagrams, 1896	2 10
Notter, J. L., and Firth, R. H.—Practical Domestic Hygiene. Illustrated, 1897	2 10
Reynolds, E. S.—Hygiene for Beginners. 100 Illustrations, 1896	2 10
Roose, R.—Waste and Repair in Modern Life. Hygienic Essays on Life in London, &c., 1897.	5 10
Wilson, J. W.—The New Hygiene. A Drugless Remedy for the Treatment of all Diseases—The Promotion of Health and Longevity, As Practiced by Drs. Priessnitz, Hall, Turner, and other Physicians of America and Europe. With Chapters on Diet, Physical Culture, Massage, etc., 1897	1 14
Wilson, George—A Hand-book of Hygiene and Sanitary Science. Eighth Edition, 1898	9 6

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "BERENICE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessels arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

S. S. "RYDAL HALL,"

ARRIVED 29TH MARCH, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their cargo from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th March, 1899.

NOTICE.

OUR CUSTOMS CLERK, named SAWALIRAM KUSHNAJI, has ABSCONDED with the following GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES:—

BOMBAY CIRCLE.					Rs.
"	W 67	21792	dated	18- 7-93	for 50
"	Z 13	03?97	"	6-12-94	for 50
"	C D 7	01321	"	9- 4-96	for 50
MADRAS CIRCLE.					
"	I 85	46505	"	10- 8-94	for 50
ALLAHABAD or CALCUTTA CIRCLE.					
"	D 34	56627	"	26- 4-94	for 50
BOMBAY CIRCLE.					
"	W 71	36100	"	22- 7-93	for 500
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NOTICE to all the BANKS has been sent to STOP payment.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.
JUSTICES ELECTION.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. G. W. ROUGHTON, a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by the Justices, there is a casual vacancy in the office under section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby FIX FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1899, for a JUSTICES ELECTION to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th March, 1899.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

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I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

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IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Panks, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Sale of Valuable Household Furniture, Garden Plants, Copper Utensils, etc.

By order of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Water (changing residence), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Morland Road, near Byculla Club, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1899, at 2 p.m., consisting of English small dining table, teak oval table, chairs, side-board, book stands, Hink's table lamps, door curtains, cane mattress, set of best plated spoons and forks in case, glass and crockeryware, iron cot with bedding, marble-topped toilet tables with fitting, teak clothes press, pictures, reclining sofa, carpets, copper utensils, bath tubs, commodes, meat safe, garden plants in pots, etc.

The property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

CABINET ORGANINA, second-hand with 4 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned organs, and each Music Roll is 10 to 25 feet long—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Seidmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs. 12-8, Leather Kit Bags, Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs 10, Sleeping Suits, Rs 5-12, Warm Ulsters, Rs 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs. 5-8, Shaving Mirrors, ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Major H. P. Dimmock's Valuable Furniture, Crockery and Glassware, Plated ware, Cottage Pianos, Plants, &c., at St. Vincent's, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1898, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

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FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travell.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
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TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNABAI OF BARODA.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1899 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. It contains

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully, revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
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UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

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Economy, Moderate Premiums,
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ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE
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CHIEF OFFICE:
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CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY .....£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
J. H. SYMINGTON,
Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).....£ 2,287,029
J. H. SYMINGTON,
Branch Manager,
Office Sirdars Palace.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

JUST UNPACKED.

A Variety of Silver-mounted Silk Umbrellas. Rs. 18 each.
unting Whips or Crops with Thongs, Silver-mounted Rs. 10 each.
A large assortment of Best Walking Sticks, from Annas 8 to Rs. 10 each.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding and Driving Whips, Chowries, Riding Canes with White Horse Hair.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES FROM VIENNA.
MONEY PURSES,
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CARD CASES,
BLOTTERS,
DRESSING CASES,
STATUES,
TABLE ORNAMENTS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES
BOMBAY.

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EVENING EDITION.
FOUR PAGES.
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FOR THE
EVENING EDITION
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SPECIAL arrangements have been made to issue it to the Public at 4-30 in the evening.

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FOUR PAGES.

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SINGLE COPY, One Anna.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALLA AND LANAULI FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN will run from Bombay to Lanauli on Thursday, 30th March and from Lanauli to Bombay on Tuesday, 4th April, 1899, to the following Time Bill for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and for their Servants (in third class) only.

This train will only call at Neral and Khandalla.

DOWN TRAIN. THURSDAY, 30th March 1899.		H. M.	UP TRAIN. TUESDAY, 4th April 1899.		H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D	17 0	Lanauli	D	7 15
Neral	A	18 14	Khandalla	A	7 24
Do.	D	18 19	Do.	D	7 27
Khandalla	A	19 51	Neral	A	8 52
Do.	D	19 54	Do.	D	8 55
Lanauli	A	20 6	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	A	10 10

Ordinary Fares will be charged for these Special Trains.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 25th of March, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

QUICK ROUTE

THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without charge. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,

General Passenger Agents,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND............ " 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency: Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p.c. 1 bon.	1,290
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	107xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	8
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	46,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	235
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Shownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	102 1-2
Breule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,030	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	800
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	495
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	275
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	602	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	390
Munmar M	300	250	all	25	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	590
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	182½
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	340x1
Sassoon	800	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Surah Woollen Mills	,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	21
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	109 0
MISCELLANEOUS.				Halfyearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	,500	300	6,000
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,505
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	69xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 ..ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	267
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	200	200	dvdRs10	208
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,·0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	35	133
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct	120
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	58
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	485
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 1½	27 xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	345
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	60	40 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,908
Central India	1,000	1,000	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	806
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	625xD
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	445
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	560 875
David Mill	1,400	600	500	dvdRs.25	435
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	445
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	460
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	615xD
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	550xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	170
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	370
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Makoojee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	925
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,260
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mig Co., Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	6,000	250		dvdRs. 5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	285
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	175
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	975
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	945
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs.12½	322½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	200
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	365
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	460
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR..	5
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	615	—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 0-27m., 1-16a. Low water, 6-35m., 7-1a.
Islam Gymkhana, annual general meeting, Pavilion, 5 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this evening.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unvalla and Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Ismail are candidates for the vacancy in the Municipal Standing Committee, caused by the death of Mr. G. W. Roughton.

FIRE AT COLABA.—On Tuesday evening, a fire broke out amongst bales of cotton lying in an open space at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, resulting in damage to the extent of Rs. 500. The Colaba fire-engine was soon on the spot, and extinguished the flames. The cotton belonged to one Lalchund Ramdayal. The origin of the fire was supposed to have been due to careless bidee-smoking.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Andrew Kirker and William Hadris, firemen on board the s.s. Candleshoe, with absenting themselves without leave and causing mischief by cutting the awnings on the deck and letting them fall on some persons sleeping on the deck. The accused, it was stated, after doing the mischief, went ashore, where they were arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to both the charges. His Worship sentenced the first accused to three weeks and the second to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BURIED AT SEA.—The dead body of a Mahomedan, name unknown, aged about forty-five years, was found floating in the harbour off the Customs Bunder on Thursday afternoon. The body was first noticed by a policeman, who had it removed out of the sea. It was tied up in a piece of sail and a rope round it. The body was wrapped up and tied in such a manner as if it had been buried at sea. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Customs Bunder, the Jury returned a verdict that the body was found drowned in the sea and that it had probably been buried at sea.

A HINDU HOTEL-KEEPER ROBBED.—Virji Megji, a Hindu, who resides at Champa Gully and keeps a Hindu hotel at Hindu Gully, has made a report to the police that two men, who represented themselves as police officers from Gondal State, came and put up in his hotel about a month ago. On the morning of the 27th instant, they left the hotel. On the following morning the complainant opened his box, and discovered gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the value of Rs. 623, had been stolen therefrom. The property, it appears, was placed in the box by the complainant in the presence of the two men. It has since been ascertained that the two men were not what they had represented themselves to be.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DOCK-LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death, of Bhow Bhujan, a dock, labourer, aged thirty years. On the 17th instant, deceased was unloading a labour cart laden with bales of cotton, when one of the bales accidentally fell on his right leg, causing a bleeding wound on the instep. He applied some household remedies and continued to attend his work. On Sunday last, symptoms of tetanus developed, and his relatives removed him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The tetanic spasms increased in severity and Bhow died at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Remington was driving in his victoria along the Queen's Road, when the horse took fright at a passing train and bolted. The coachman, Eswant Peeraji, aged twenty-five years, was thrown off the coach-box, and sustained serious contused wounds. The animal in its rapid career brought the carriage in collision with three Municipal street lamps. The groom, named Bhow Gainoo, also fell off, but escaped with slight injuries. Both the coachmen and the groom were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the former was detained for treatment. Mrs. Remington, who was at the time in the carriage, jumped out and escaped unhurt. The carriage was smashed up.

GIVEN FOR SAFE CUSTODY.—Dhaktee, a woman residing at Bhoiwada, Parel, was, about six weeks ago, obliged to vacate her house and reside in a temporary hut on account of plague. Before leaving her place, she entrusted a small box, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 328, to a woman, named Bhaya, for safe custody. The latter also resides at Bhoiwada, Parel, with her son-in-law. On Sunday last, Bhaya heard that her son-in-law had been pledging ornaments with Marwarees, and becoming suspicious, she went to Dhaktee and told her to go with her and examine the box. Dhaktee went and found the box intact, but on opening it she discovered all the ornaments had been abstracted. She informed the police, and the latter are making inquiries as to the whereabouts of Bhaya's son-in-law.

DEATH OF MR. DOST MAHOMED ALLANA.—The Khoja community of Bombay has sustained a serious loss in the death of Mr. Dost Mahomed Allana Munji, which took place, yesterday morning, from plague, at his residence in Breach Candy. He was one of the agents of the Indo-China Mill, and was held in high esteem in his own community and in commercial circles in Bombay. The deceased was a member of the Municipal Corporation; and the commission of a Justice of the Peace was conferred upon him last year. As a member of the Bombay Millowners' Association, he took a warm interest in all measures relating to the mill industry. The offices of the Indo-China Mill, &c., were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

DROWNED IN THE GUN CARRIAGE BASIN.—A Coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Bori Bunder police chowkey, on view of the body of Bunnee, a Hindu widow, aged ninety years. The deceased had been residing with her son at Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba. She had been, for some months past, out of her mind. On Monday last, she and her son partook of their evening meal and went to sleep. On the following morning the son awoke and found his mother missing from home. He searched for her, but failed to find her. The same afternoon her body was found floating in the Gun Carriage basin, Lower Colaba, by the police. The body was removed, and it was then identified by the son as that of his missing mother. The son in his evidence said that deceased was of unsound mind, but was not violent, nor did she say she would commit suicide. The Jury returned an open verdict.

BURGLARY AT MESSRS. E. SPINNER AND CO.'S GODOWN.—Dhunjibhoy Ruttonji, godown-keeper of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., Esplanade Road, has reported to the police that he closed the godown on the 25th instant. On opening the premises on the morning of the 27th idem, he found that a table had been removed and the stationery thrown about the floor. On examining the premises, he found the table in another part of the building, the drawers having been forced open, and property, consisting of gold watch and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 902, stolen. The gold watch and Rs. 527-4 in currency notes and cash were afterwards found amongst some of the stationery. The rest of the property has been carried away by the thieves. The premises appeared to have been entered through a door at the back, which was not properly secured.

LONDON CIVIL SERVICE AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.—In January last, an examination was held for the second time in the Bombay Accountancy Institution, under the supervision of Mr. C. E. Ross, F. S. S., F. S. A. A., Examiner of Accounts, Government of India, P. W. D. The following is the list of successful candidates:—Nusservanji S. Bunshah, Minocher J. S. Kharas, Hormusji D. Jussoobhoy, Rupert E. C. Malvery, Rustomji B. Shroff, Manekji F. Sethna, Hormusji F. Major, Burjorji M. Dordi, Dinshaw D. Colabawala, Dinshaw M. Bharucha, Paschal F. Menezes, Kersasp T. Dastur, Limji C. Mody, Rajaram R. Dhavale, Jamsetji R. Mistry, Pestonji D. Master, Bomanji C. Sethna, Ratansha P. Moos, Jehangir B. Lam, Bomanji R. Colah, Dossabhoy M. Wadia, Ardeshir P. Kotwal, Merwanji M. Wadia, Pestonji A. Sethna, and Dossabhoy E. Surti.

ATTACKING A MENDICANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bechur Fakoo, a tile-turner, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hurst, with causing grievous hurt to Gungaram Koobair, a Hindu mendicant. On Monday afternoon, the complainant was worshipping an idol in his room, when the accused, who was then under the influence of liquor, made his way into the room, and demanded from him two annas for liquor. The complainant declined to comply with his demand and told him to leave the room. The accused became excited and dealt the mendicant a severe blow with his clenched fist, knocking him down on the ground and fracturing one of his ribs. The police removed the injured mendicant to the J. J. Hospital and took the accused in custody. The accused, who was an old offender, said that he was drunk and did not know what happened. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF VARKOOND.—For many years litigation in various forms has been pending between Mr. Hormusji Manokji Mody, of Bombay, and Ruttonbai, widow of Dadabhoy Shapurji Mody, as to the ownership of the valuable village of Varkoond, in Lower Damaun, and it was settled between the parties about a month ago, through the mediation of certain respectable persons, on certain terms which were embodied in a writing duly executed and afterwards confirmed by both parties in the presence of the District Judge, Mr. Alberto Ozario Castro. One of the terms of the settlement was that Ruttonbai should pay to Mr. Hormusji Mody the sum of Rs. 55,000 within ten days, in default whereof the village should be sold. Ruttonbai, it is alleged, committed default, and Mr. Hormusji moved the District Court of Damaun to enforce the terms of settlement, whereupon the judge, as is usual under the Portuguese Law to do, prior to proceeding with the sale, got the village valued, and fixed Monday for the sale by auction of the said village. On Monday, Mr. Correa Affonso, barrister-at-law, who came specially from Goa, appeared before the District Judge and entered opposition to the sale on behalf of the representatives of the late Mr. Perozsha Muncherji Dadysetna, who claimed to be the owner of the village under a deed of gift from Ruttonbai, and the sale was postponed.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Pramji Karson, a Pushkarna Brahmin, charged Mathuradas Motiram with enticing away his wife, Dayabai, and with adultery. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Vijayakar, pleader. The complainant stated that he married Dayabai, about seven years ago, at Mandvie. On the 16th instant, she left his house, and he found on inquiries that she had gone to live with the accused in a house at Fanaswady. The accused was subsequently arrested on warrant. Dayabai, who was called as a witness for the prosecution, said that the accused used to visit her husband's sisters at his house, and had thus got himself acquainted with her. He always tried to impress upon her that she was not happy with her husband, and if she made up her mind to live with him, she would be a very happy woman. For some time she repulsed his proposals, but at last yielding to his importunities, she consented to run away with him. It was arranged between them that he should come on a certain day, early in the morning, and whistle in the street, and upon that signal she should come down from her house and go with him. The arrangement was successfully carried out. She lived with him in a room at Fanaswady, where they were at last found out. The accused in his statement pleaded not guilty to the charge, and denied the several statements of the witnesses for the prosecution. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE LAKHMIDAS HANSRAJ.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, applied for the dismissal of the petition, remarking that the petition was filed in June last, since which time, the insolvent had done nothing. His lordship granted the application.

RE VISHRAM MEGHJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE TYEBALLI ALLIBHOY.

Mr. Dadysett, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's postponement of the hearing of the matter. The application was granted.

RE EDULJI BURJORJEE SURTEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule *nisi* for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition. His lordship granted the application in the absence of cause being shown to the contrary.

RE COLONEL JOHN ANDERSON AND W. T. LIDBETTER.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, said that, on the last occasion when Bhowram Raghoba was examined, he forgot to ask for an order as to cost. Bhowram was examined at the suggestion of the court and the examination had nothing to do with the opposing creditor, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. The learned counsel appeared during the examination, not on behalf of the Thakore Saheb, but in the interest of the general body of creditors and the Official Assignee. The object of the examination was to ascertain whether Bhowram had any moneys which could be recovered from him for the general body of creditors.

His lordship enquired if the opposition had decided to take any proceedings in regard to that matter.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said they were considering the matter. The only person who could take proceedings was the Official Assignee. They had of course to ask him questions in regard to the validity of payments.

His Lordship: I will reserve your costs.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Till when? The matter is practically decided.

His lordship said what he meant was this: If it turned out that the learned counsel's examination was for the benefit of the estate, he would get his costs, or else he would not get them.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: The examination was held at your lordship's suggestion.

His lordship: I know that it was done for the benefit of the estate.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: It is rather hard, then, that the opposing creditor should not get the costs of the day when he is acting for the benefit of all the creditors.

His lordship: Do you ask for the costs of the day?

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said he asked for the costs incidental to the examination of Bhowram Raghoba to be paid out of the estate in priority to all other claims.

His lordship said he considered the application to be a reasonable one, and made an order for the payment of costs in the terms applied for counsel.

RE ARTHUR LAMING.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences on Tuesday, the 4th April. There are in all six cases committed for trial, implicating as many prisoners, two of whom are Hindus, two Christians, one Mahomedan and one Parsee. There is one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of adultery, one of house breaking, one of administering a stupefying drug with intent to commit theft, and two of theft. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, one by Mr. Hamilton one by Mr. P. H. Dustoor, one by Mr. S. B. Spencer and one by Mr. A. F. Turner, City Coroner. The following is a summary of the cases:—

1. Mahomed Sayad *alias* Hamir Awad *alias* Saiyad Awae, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for theft in a building.
2. Bhikha Kerson, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for administering a stupefying drug in order to commit theft.
3. Pandu Bhamla, committed by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, for theft.
4. Dinshah Rustomjee, committed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, for housebreaking with intent to commit theft.
5. James Casey, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Presidency Magistrate, for the offence of adultery.
6. Andrew Fernandez, committed by Mr. A. F. Turner, City Coroner, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

THE FATAL SCUFFLE AT MAZAGON.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan brought on remand and again charged Andrew Fernandez, a Goanese cook, lately in the employ of Mr. McDonald, of the "Old Harrington Lodge," Mazagon, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he caused the death of Rutton Gopal, a hamal, in the employ of the same master. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown. At the outset Mr. Nicholson said that he was inclined to think that the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder could not be sustained. He would, however, leave it to the Court as to what charge should be framed against the accused, after the evidence was recorded. The Magistrate then recorded the evidence of witnesses, including that of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Police Surgeon. The latter in his evidence stated that the rupture of the deceased's spleen could have been more likely caused by a sudden twisting of the body or by a fall on a hard substance than by kicks. The Magistrate, on the evidence, altered the charge to one of simple hurt, and sentenced the accused to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THE continued prosperity of the Cyclists' Touring Club is strikingly illustrated in the accounts for last season which have just been issued. A gross revenue of nearly £16,000, showing a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the year of £1,542 16s. indicates a large volume of business, and the fact that the club has over £16,000 invested in consols, an increasing Reserve Fund, and gives more to its members than ever before, shows that there is no decrease in its vitality. How thoroughly the work of safeguarding dangerous hills has been carried on may be judged by the spending of £1,200 in this department against £200 in the previous year. The current list of candidates numbers a couple of thousand including the Duke and Duchess of Portland, and sundry other titled personages and M. P.'s. There is a proposal before the club to get footpath riding legalized under certain circumstances, but there is more chance of parliamentary success in getting the Bill dealing with Universal Lights passed. The C. T. C. is also to be asked to approve a scheme for getting extra discounts on their cycles by members, a special maker be officially appointed, but this is hardly likely to receive any considerable support. The "official" cycle of to-day would be obsolete in a month or two, and cannot be standardized like a uniform, nor does co-operative trading in cycles lend itself to the aims and purposes of the great organization that has done so much to benefit not only its members but the whole cycling community.

A motor-car fatality at Harrow-on-the-Hill, points a warning to cyclists in the matter of brakes. The car was fitted with too powerful a brake for its wheels, and when on an emergency this exceedingly powerful brake was applied, the wheels burst to pieces, and the occupants of the car were thrown out, the driver being killed on the spot and other deaths supervening later. In the recent devolopment of strong brakes on cycles there is some chance of machines suffering. It is not an argument to be use against having strong brakes, but points to the necessity of re-inforcing the parts affected by the strain of braking. Back-pedalling is the converse of driving, and a machine that will stand all a drivers efforts will also stand his hardest back-pedalling efforts, but if he adds a brake, the strains are either greater than, or different from those of muscular backing. A back-pedalling brake, for example, applied to the rear hub may rip out spokes and tend to crush the balls in the bearing, if it is of the pattern, one disc on the hub pushes sideways against a fixed disc on the axle end. Or a front rim brake may set up undurable strain on the fork-crown and steering post, and a back rim brake with blocks secured to the back stays may easily bend these, if suddenly and forcefully applied. Hence a cycle cut to the limit, and within the limit of safety for riding, must be re-inforced for braking, or run the risk of collapse.

Just as cyclist must not be worried by offended policeman, so they have just had the satisfaction of hearing a magistrate declare that cyclists must not be annoyed by dogs. At Finchley, in the North of London, a dog of mild appearance and ferocious manners was becoming a well-known character for its animosity displayed towards wheelmen. Scores of riders have been unseated by the cur, who used to rush suddenly at cyclists and endeavour to knock them over. At last a gentleman who was twice upset on the same day, and whose wife was also dragged off her machine, applied for a summons against the dog-owner, who pleaded that it was only the dear dog's little way, and though it has frequently been beaten it was still as fond of cyclist baiting as ever. It was then that the magistrate uttered the dictum that cyclists must not be annoyed and made an order for the beast to be kept under proper control. Despatch to the lethal chamber will be its fate if it comes to court again.

It is a grievous mistake to attempt to joke with a policeman, especially if he be one of the dignified stalwarts of the City of London. Sensibly enough, if traffic is to be managed at all the regulations by the police must be strictly adhered to, but it was not this so much as the dignity of the officer that was outraged by a tandem couple last week. They were summoned for riding to the common danger. In obedience to his signal to stop, they had dismounted, and when the cross traffic had passed, they wheeled their tandem over the open space where four roads meet, and as they mounted, chaffingly shouted, "Thought the Lord Mayor must be coming." Then they were again stopped and taken to the police station; in a word arrested. The alderman dismissed the case, and censured the constable, who was evidently suffering from excess of zeal, because he took the men to the station, although to satisfy him as to the genuineness of the name and address given one of the pair produced a visiting card, a postcard and a book all showing these particulars, and pointed to an informative name plate on the machine itself, and yet they were detained.

The prospects of the English racing season are now being actively discussed, and it may be taken for certain that the most conspicuous feature of the earlier professional meetings of 1899 will be the development of motor-pacing. The leading tracks in London are all announcing motor-aided trials at Eastertide. At Wood Green, a prize of £100 has been offered to any rider who, motor paced, will beat A. A. Chase similarly helped. At Catford, Tom Linton is announced to be seeking ten miles record honours behind motors, and at the Crystal Palace, there will shortly be a full installation of these mechanical speed developers. F. W. Chinn, Gascoyne, and others of last years leading lights are trimming up for the opening of the season, and plucky Platt-Betts is daily hanging on in the old way to the fastest pacers he can find, quite as if he had never had that terrible smash nearly a year ago. It is his ambition to put the mile under 1 min 30 secs also with help of mechinical wind cutters. Amateur events are not so prominently to the front yet as the motor helped races and trials, but the actual open air season begins with a six hours contest next week and the famed Surrey meeting, no longer on the grass course of the famous cricketing enclosure at Kennington, will be held on one of the more up-to-date and suitable tracks properly designed for cycle speeding.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has often observed that he has never taken more exercise than he was absolutely obliged, and is even credited with the opinion that a busy man gets enough exercise in walking downstairs in the morning and upstairs to bed. Whatever his views, he has, in fact, been too busy to get or keep "fit," and, as a consequence, the Right Hon. gentleman has latterly been subject to gout. Medical advisers are recommending him now to cycle for his health's sake.

In referring to the Dunlop Tyre, "Cycling" states:—"In all grades of Society from high to low, blood-royal to plebian, Dunlop tyres are known and appreciated. The Company have ever been careful to maintain the quality of their wares, and to be obliging to and liberal in their treatment of customers."

A few months ago, considerable interest was aroused by the publication of the statement that objections to the grant of Letters Patent in respect to the Multiflex Dunlop-Welch road racing tyre had been lodged by M. Lessau, who opposed on the ground of priority of patent. However, the Comptroller General of Patents, by his Award, declared the objection to be groundless, and decided to seal the Patent. Against this decission, M. Dessau recently appealed to the senior Law Officer of the Crown. Upon the matter cominig before Sir Richard Webster, (Attorney-General) he, without calling upon counsel for the Dunlop Company, dismissed the appeal with costs, and directed that the Patent be sealed forthwith. This finally settles the matter, as there is no appeal behind the Attorney-General.

Cyclists are reminded that the Dunlop Company manufacture two kinds of protecting bands viz:—Plain compressed and Non-slipping, (Dunlop Welch) both of which are procurable at any of the Company's depots. They are the "very thing" for strengthening and renovating old and worn outer covers, and are retailed at 3s. and 4s. respectively.

A correspondent in a well-known Irish cycling paper mentions that he recently came across a machine which was the first of that make equipped with pneumatic tyres. Although the machine dated as far back as 1890, it was still in a rideable condition and stood with its original Dunlop tyres. For the one pair of tyres to have successfully stood close upon nine years hard wear and tear speaks eloquently indeed of the lasting of Dunlops.

With the introduction of tree wheels, the "brake" question assumes a further increased importance. There is at the present time a decided movement in favour of brakes acting upon the rim of the rear wheel, and it is obviously imperative that any rim which has to bear the great strain consequent on holding in check both rider and machine, should be absolutely reliable in every way. There is no rim which will meet the case, or give more complete satisfaction in this connection than the Dunlop-Welch which can be confidently recommended to fulfil all requirements.

IN the presence of a large congregation, a memorial to the late Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., was unveiled in York Minster on March 7 by Mr. Justice Lawrance. The memorial consists of a stained glass window in the eastern side of the north transept, representing St. Paul. On a brass tablet underneath is the following inscription, written by Lord Rosebery:—"To the memory of Sir Frank Lockwood, Knight, born a Yorkshireman, 1846; died, in London, 1897. M.P. for the City of York for twelve years. Some time Solicitor-General. Honoured as an advocate, beloved as a friend by all ranks and conditions of men, whose sunny humour was the light of many lives, this window has been erected in the Cathedral Church of York by those who mourn his early death."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Aphrodite, 2,563 tons, Captain G Morgan, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Indra, 3,923 tons, Captain F Burkill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport, 1st March, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Courland, 760 tons, Captain G Soutar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, 15th March, with a general cargo.

THE s s Neptune, 2,178 tons, Captain J Walters, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta, 17th March, with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line s s Dido, 3,165 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull 22 d February, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Aziz, Mrs Costley and child, Miss Hunt, Major Hoe, Mr Miller, and 3 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE German Line s s Safari 891 tons, Captain Christiansen, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H W Quin, Sergeant R Sud, Mr and Mrs J Wilson, Mr M K Adrian Wala, Mrs R Khursedjee, Mr B Duffin, Mr and Mrs Krishna Pillai, Mr and Mrs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Sanjee, Mr and Mrs A R M L Canjee, Mr T A Yates and 125 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain A H Acheson will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr F Pinsent, Mr Hajee Ahmed Coorjee, Mr A Meiffer, Mr Syed bin Nassur, Mr Abdoola and Son, Mr Abdool, Lieut Col F Hosbur, Mr and Miss Batty, Messrs Abdoola Mohosen, Abdoola Josom, Abdool ehman, Miss Butcher, Assis-Surgeon and Mrs Fonseca and 8 children, Hospital Assist and Mrs Krishna Hari and 2 children and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 29.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Coconada	547	Hartley			M M & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
H M S Marathon		Field			Royal Navy
Kerbella	1158	Willis	Calcutta		M M & Co
Aphrodite	2568	Morgan			P & O Co
Patna	1149	Acheson			M M & Co
Oolobaria	3420	Lee			M M & Co
Coningsbey	2158	Smith			R Brothers
Clyde	2145	Symons			P & O Co
Den of Ogil	2521	Singer			Bombay Co
Strathcarron	2050	Quicke			Do
H M S Flagship Eclipse		Bush			Royal Navy
Nizam	2011	Craige			T M & Co
Khandalla	1316	Whitehead			M M & Co
Monarch	4770	Murray			K N & Co
Bingo Maru	4869	Cook			N Y Kaisha
North Sands	2253	Hughson			......
Umta	3450	Herrington			M M & Co
Tenby	2559	Campbell			
Nankin	2557	Lyon			P & O Co
Naderi	1169	Hunsem			B & P S N Co
Neptune	2178	Walters			K N & Co
India	3923	Birkill			Do
Courland	760	Soutar			D Abdulla

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Den of Airlie	2275	Jervis	Marseilles	12-4	Bombay Co. Ld
C	Valentia	2111	Thomas	Hambur	8-4	Bombay Co
D	Clan Macrae	1600	Becket	Hamburg	4-4	F M & Co
F	Safari	892	Christiansen	Zanzibar	30-3	F Heyer
G	Bahaduri	828	Ahmed	Marmagoa	29-3	Sheprd & Co
K	Bedouin	2245	Godwin	Marseilles	1-4	K N & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Sheprd & Co
M	India	2591	Repairing			M M & Co
N	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Marseilles	1-4	W & A G & Co
P	Palestrina	2209	Harder	Genoa	6-4	Bombay Co
Q	Candleshoe	2161	Chamberlain	Havre	1-4	W&AG&Co
R	Clan Campbell	1652	Barr			T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Indravati	513	Adum	G Port	30-3	Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Logician	3162	Chandler	Dunkirk	5-4	K N & Co
2	Australia	2292	Haig	L'pool	30-3	W & A G & Co
3	Manilla	2583	Batto	Genoa	29-3	F Baldwino
4	Agapanthus	2386	Davies	Dunkirk		F M & Co
6	Dawlish	2215	Partridge	London		J M & Co
7	Imperator	23 0	Breiich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8	Berenice	2532	Sabadine	Trieste	3-4	A L S N Co
12	Caledonia	4198	Gordon	Aden	1-4	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Kehee	1-4	M M & Co
15	Roker	2267	Taylor	Havre		W & A G & Co
16	Netherfield	2041	Alluyne	Marseilles	30-3	W&AG&Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Neptune s	Walters	Calcutta, March 17.
29	Courland s	Soutar	Zanzibar, March 15.
	Indra s	Burkill	Newport, March 1.
	R I M S Canning	Piffard	Karachi.
	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, Feb 22.
	Rydal Hall s	......	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Aphrodite, Morgan, for Calcutta.
" Safari, Christiansen, for Zanzibar.
" Patna, Acheson, for Persian Gulf.
" Manilla, Govino, for Genoa, etc.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, for Karachi, etc.
" Khandalla, for Persian Gulf.
" Dido, for Hull via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—35 cases whisky, Edulje Bezonjee; 7 cases Whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Mackay s—125 cases whisky Edulje Bezonjee.
Clan Macrae s—2 hogsheads whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Hispania s—1 cask rum B Smyth and Co;

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ross s—8 casks chemicals, M S Kheshala.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—435 cases candles Essabhoy Moolla Abdeally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—150 cases wine Phipson and Co; 6 cases glassware, H Robitek and Co; 10 drums rectified Spirit, Eduljee Brothers;
Johannesberger s—8 hogsheads spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee 4 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Lindenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Nowrojee

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—10 cases liqueur, 50 cases wine Phipson and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—5 cases stationery, Neverally and Cumroodin.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatix s—2 cases glass beads Ebrahimjee, Sullemanjee;

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Rydal Hall s—910 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Dawlish s—1 bale cotton, V S H Reily and Co; 50 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 16 bales woollen carpets, Goolam Hoosein Mohomed; 2 bundles woollen carpets, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 7,052 cwt myrabollams, Vagjee Becher; 4 cwt birds skins, C Sorabjee; 50 cwt olibanum, Ally Mohomed Hassum; 240 cwt dry ginger, Megjee Mooljee and Co; 162 bales skins, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 44 bales skins, M Jaffer; 12 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 18 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 19 cwt olibanum, M Jaffer; 180 cwt olibanum, 18 cwt rampatree, and 104 cwt ganja, M Lalljee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Macrae s—150 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 540 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers.
Valentia s—620 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 187 cwt gum, Megjee Mooljee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Dawlish s—7 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Candleshoe s—1,500 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Becher; 50 tons bonemeal, A H Cassum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Candleshoe s—723 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 500 cwt buffalo horns, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamall.
Roker s—2000 cwt mustard seed, Prier de Saone and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Agapanthus s—2000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Logician s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bedowin s—8220 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Hispania s—4500 cwt teeseed 12 cwt, wheat; Ralli Brothers.
Netherfield s—3750 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Berenice s—1007 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Palestima s—200 bales cotton E. Spinner and Co.; 300 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 67 pieces teakwood M. F. Kapadia.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice s—400 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4 cwt sharkfins M. Moorarj; 200 bales twist, D. M. Petit and Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bingo Maru s—160 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co. 250 bales twist, Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—1000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1300 bales cotton Lyon and Co.; 1700 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 500 bales cotton, R. S. N. Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Bingo Maru s—300 bales cotton K S N Talati and Co.

MRS. DRUCE has informed a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* that the last obstacle to the opening of the Druce vault in Highgate Cemetery has been removed by the decision of the Home Secretary, which has been communicated to her solicitors. She said:—"The contention of the cemetery authorities has been set aside by the decision of the Home Secretary. We have proved that my son is the legal possessor of the vault, and that it was duly conveyed to him by the cemetery authorities in 1897. I have been to the undertaker, and all the necessary arrangements have been made. When the vault was opened nothing," Mrs. Druce said, "would be found in it beyond a strip of lead, a wax face and hands, and some clothes. Our case is so complete that we actually know and can produce the man who supplied the lead; and we know equally well where the waxwork came from. The discovery will prove a great sensation, of course, and will lead to a few arrests."

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GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW.

CIGARETTES

JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes, with a holder.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

THERE was a further drop in Consols yesterday in London to the extent of 1-8 per cent., to 110 13-16. In the other financial quotations there was no change, French Rentes remaining at 102 1-4, Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2, Paris Exchange on London at 25·22 fcs., Rupee Securities at £67 1-16, and Bar Silver at 27 7-16d. per oz. In New York Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 59 5-8 cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London was 1-2 cent. higher, at 4·86 1-4 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,930,000 quarters compared with 2,700,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

For No. 1 Club Delhi Wheat the quotation yesterday was 29 1-8s. per 492 lbs., March-April shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; for White Delhi Wheat, 28 1-2s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats quite, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 12,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals advanced 1-64 to 1-32d., extreme quotations being 3 21-64d. per lb for March delivery, and 3 11-32d. for July-August. The Manchester Market was quite.

Ready Mid-Uplands remained in Now York at 6 5-16 cents per lb.; June Future were 5 points higher, at 5·93 cents, and September 8 points, at 6 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 19,000 bales; and the arrivals to date now compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	19,000	16,000	10,000
Three days' do. ...	58,000	43,000	25,000
Since 1st September ...	7,510,000	7,859,000	6,218,000

Locally, the tone of the cotton market has to-day been steady. Exporters bought 500 bales Broach at Rs. 160 per candy, 300 Dholleras at Rs. 135, 200 Dhulia at Rs. 129,400 Beugal at Rs. 129 to Rs. 131; and the Mills, 200 Khangum at Rs. 133, 200 Chopda at Rs. 134, 100 Nagur at Rs. 130 1-2, 100, Rampore at Rs. 132,200 Kumtha at Rs. 156.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,041 bales.
Wheat	19,554 cwts.
Linseed	23,664 ,,
Rapeseed	3,252 ,,
Gingellyseed	11,961 ,,
Groundnuts	1,962 ,,
Castorseed	3,717 ,,
Rice	7,475 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was some enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 4d. and a limited amount was reported. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s.	3 31-32d. per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s.	3 31-32d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s.	4 5-32d. ,,
Francs	170	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening the feeling in the market was weak, but rates steadied during the day, and were quoted at closing at 100 15-16 and 101 11-16 for money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 94 1-2 for 3 per cents.

SHARES are neglected. New Indian Press are Rs. 2 1-2 higher.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th March.

1. Members who have not yet completed their Class firing are requested to do so before Friday the 31st instant.
2. All arms and equipment not yet received at Head-Quarters should be returned to the Armoury at once.

By Order,

C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th March.

1. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow, Friday Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m. (local time).
2. Members who have completed their class firing and do not intend shooting again this season are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters as early as possible.
3. Leave of absence have been granted to Gr. A. H. Muir for 3 months from the 8th of April 1899.

By Order,

A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th March, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	4	30 p.m.	15	13
Teheran	29	2	14 p.m.	...	48
Suez	29	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 29th March, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	33	...	2
,, Karachi	0	19	...	1
,, Madras	0	58	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total arnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	21,200	80	24,780
Or per mile of Railway	25	150	1	176
For previous 24 weeks of half year	20,976	1,29,324	223	4,50,523
Total for 26 week	24,476	1,50,524	303	17,5,303
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,338	22,146	303	24,523
Per mile of Ry do.	17	157	...	174
Total to corresponding date do.	16,616	1,56,381	859	1,73,836

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 257
Do. to date ..... ,, 1,467

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th February, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	89,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	193	488	9	690
For previous 25 weeks of half year,	5,06,963	13,35,804	19,711	18,62,482
Total for 26 week	5,95,963	15,60,828	23,711	21,80,482
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	47,200	1,88,201	2,300	2,37,701
Per mile of Ry do.	103	408	5	519
Total to correspond-	4,93,306	13,09,305	28,835	17,41,476

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 80,299
Ditto to date ..... ,, 4,39,006

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 25th March, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total — Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	1,39,674	7 19,159	5,447	8,64,180
	...	...	...	95,735

Decrease ..... Rs. 25,735

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HOPKINS—March 29, Robert (Roy) Witherby Hemus, 2nd son and only surviving child of Robert and Mary Hopkins, Bombay. Funeral will leave the residence, P. and O. Buildings, Mazagon, this evening, at 5 o'clock, and arrive at the Sewri Cemetery at 5·30. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation. (English and Australian papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

FAIR—March 21, at Madras, Eliza, the widow of Captain John Fair, H M the Nizam's Contingent, son of General Alexander Fair, C B, in her 87th year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

THE Lancashire cotton operatives have once again taken full advantage of their strength, and by threatening to strike have compelled the masters to agree to their demand for an increase of wages. The decision to give way was a foregone conclusion. The employers make no secret of their disgust at what they call the unreasonable and tyrannical attitude of the workers. The operatives contend that trade has shown a very decided improvement, and that consequently they are entitled to the return of the rate which they voluntarily sacrificed three or four years ago when business was phenomenally dull. The master spinners and weavers, conscious of the power of their antagonists and their own defective organisation, and not forgetful of the fact that their order books are well filled for months ahead at prices which, by their own admissions, are profitable, have yielded to the very imperious demand. There was wisdom in that course, for, though profits are reduced by a rise in wages, it is obviously better to sacrifice a little rather than bring the whole industry to a standstill, lose all profits whatsoever, and give Continental and American competitors the opportunity for which they are pining. In disputes of this kind, there is usually a good deal to be said on both sides. The operatives' case is simply that trade is brisk, that they made sacrifices when it was very bad, and that they expect a return now it is better. In confirmation of their conclusions they point to the results of the Oldham spinning companies for last year. The aggregate net profit of 70 of these companies for 1898 was £231,518, which gives an average return for each of £3,399, and represents a return of £7-11-2 per cent. on the capitalisation. There has been a reduction in the number of mills reporting due to greater reserve in the publication of their balance-sheets. The fact that there has been a reduction of four millions in the number of spindles in Lancashire may well give pause before accepting the calculation of the workers as the whole truth. It is asserted by their apologists that the returns of all the mills existing, if available, would probably bring the aggregate of profit for 1898 much nearer than the total indicates to the figure of 1890, when large profits were made by what was practically speculation on the price of cotton. Without going into that point, the figures for last year certainly indicate a better condition of things than that for the seven previous years. Those were years of small profit or of actual loss.

Let us turn to the masters. The official copy of their statement placed before the conference in Manchester points out that the return since 1880 on capital invested in lower and medium count mills, which represent over seventy-five per cent. of the whole spinning industry of the country, has been very poor, while wages have been very high; that cotton machinery is becoming more and more automatic, so that the superior skill of the English operative is not the same factor in the production of yarn that it was in the past; that capitalists who have embarked in cotton-spinning abroad have had a satisfactory return, and the operatives there work much longer hours for considerably lower wages than are paid in England; that the best return in the Oldham centre has been an average over a long term of years of about 5 per cent. per annum; that the greatly increased diffusion of wealth among the masses and the difficulty of investing small sums to bring in a modest return have enabled promoters who have had land to sell, machinists, and others successfully to float large limited liability companies; that many of these companies have been absolute failures, and the dividends declared by the most prosperous are only on one-half, one-third, or in some cases even one quarter of the capital, which is largely composed of loans at three per cent. to three and a-half per cent., so that when a seven and a-half or ten per cent. dividend is declared it may mean not more than five per cent. earned; and that on the whole, taking the successful and unsuccessful mills together, it is doubtful if the return has averaged 2 per cent. per annum during the past six years—that is, if depreciation has been properly allowed for. It is well to keep these points in mind. Mr. Macara told the representatives of the workers that their demand was premature, and he asked them to be just, to remember that at the end of 1897 they refused to help to lighten the burden of the employers after a long period of adversity, and to withdraw their application for more wages "until such time as the permanence of the improvement in the trade had been thoroughly tested, and also until the employers had had some opportunity of recouping part of the losses of the previous six years."

It is very doubtful if the present improvement will continue for any length of time. As Mr. Macara pointed out, some of last year's favourable conditions are passing away. Company promoters are showing activity; the quality of the present season's American cotton is decidedly inferior to that of last year, while new crop estimates tell for a decreased yield. Already, for these reasons, the margin of profit is narrowing and in some of the counts rapidly disappearing. But the workers paid no heed to this appeal; they insisted on an increase of wages, with the alternative of a strike that would affect 2,000,000 of people. It does not appear that the manufacturing section of the English trade was as relatively successful last year as the spinning branch, but we are told that it is a redeeming feature of the position that an extensive demand for cloth had the effect of keeping all the available looms fully employed, thus creating a demand for yarn, that has in its turn found full employment for the whole of the spindles at a profitable margin. At the same time, the increased demand for cloth enabled the manufacturers not only to resist the attempts of merchants to force prices down to a still lower level, but to stand out for higher rates, the effect of which was that during the later months of the year the conditions in the weaving branch decidedly improved. At present the majority of workers are engaged for many months ahead at rates which must be more satisfactory to them. Some of them admit that they are now making profits where some time back they were losing money.

A BILL to provide for the regulation and inspection of mines is now before the Council of the Governor-General of India. It is a measure which has been long needed, and applies, as it should, to the whole of British India and to all classes of mines. It will surprise most of our readers to find that at present Government has no legal power to inspect mines, to require notice to be given of the occurrence of mining accidents, to enforce proper precautions in the working of mines for the better avoidance of accidents and the protection of the miners, or to regulate the employment of women and children on underground work or in respect of work which is dangerous or unsuited to their age or sex. So long deferred, it is probable miners as well as mine-owners will regard the measure as unnecessary interference. But Mr. Rivaz, in piloting the Bill through the Council, will be able to demonstrate the pressing need for the adoption of such a measure. It is not to be supposed that when there is no obligation to make reports of accidents, that they will be made voluntarily, and until Government inspectors can interfere in the interests of the miner, that any extravagant sum will be expended for such devices and apparatus as will render the work of the miner less dangerous. In drafting the measure English precedents have been followed, even to the provision for making special rules for any particular mine. The home Government as well as the Government of India recognised the necessity for an Indian Mines Act some time ago, and the Bill now before the Council was founded on the recommendations of a committee which was convened in Calcutta by Government in 1895 and visited the mines in Bengal. Local Governments have been consulted and their views taken into consideration in the framing of the measure. Thus Government will be able to adjust the enactment to the very varying circumstances of the mining industry in different parts of the country and to the different kinds of mines to which it will apply. The initial clauses of the Bill provide statutory powers for the Inspector of Mines, an officer who already exists though without powers of any description, and against whom any mine-owner may close his doors at will. The most important portion of the Bill, however, deals with the employment of women and children. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the final protocol of the Berlin International Labour Conference of 1890 is recapitulated. In this numerous propositions were contained, among them (1) that children below the age of fourteen years in northern countries, or below that of twelve in southern countries, should not be admitted to underground work in mines; (2) that women should not be allowed to work underground; (3) that children below fourteen years should not work more than six hours a day and should be excluded from unhealthy or dangerous occupations, or should be admitted to them only under protective conditions; and (4) that the working-hours of women should be limited by law, and further restricted in respect of particularly unhealthy or dangerous occupations. The principle of each of these propositions is approved, but in the Indian Bill special considerations are taken into account, modifications being palpably desirable. It is proposed in the Bill to prohibit the employment below ground of children under the age of ten years, and the admission below ground of children between the ages of four and ten. The object of the latter provision is to allow very small children to remain during the hours of work with their parents or relatives, if the latter work underground. With regard to women and children between the ages of ten and fourteen years, it is not proposed to go farther than to take power by rule to prohibit, restrict or regulate their employment underground if in any class of mine this is found to be expedient. The moral objections in other countries to the employment of women underground are not applicable to the conditions existing in India, where the woman works in the company of her husband on the family gang system; and it has been strongly urged that the exclusion of women absolutely from underground work would be felt by them and their husbands as a hardship, and that where the mine is safe the workings are at no great depth and there is no heavy machinery running, the objections on the score of health and safety to their employment are small. On the other hand, however, it is recognised that there are mines, or part of mines, or kinds of underground work from which women ought to be excluded, and it is proposed to deal with such cases by rule. With regard to the regulation of the employment of children clause 3 of the Bill defines the term "child" as a person under the age of fourteen years. The responsibilities and duties of owners, agents and managers are clearly defined, and that they may not be capriciously interpreted by any district magistrate armed with the powers of an inspector, committees of reference are provided for, men of experience and practical training being called in as assessors when there are points of dispute on questions pertaining to mining operations on which the inspectors, owners and agents may be at variance. Provision is also made for the protection of railways and other public works from undermining. The measure is one which commends itself, the most remarkable point concerning it perhaps being its late arrival.

THE official estimate of Indian Military expenditure is republished in the *Gazette of India*, and from it is seen that the revised military estimates for 1898-99, compared with the budget for that year, show a net saving of Rx. 520,800. This is due very largely to the termination of the field operations on the North-West frontier, which ceased earlier than was anticipated. Other causes which contributed were the fall in the prices of food-supplies for men and animals and the favourable exchange in relation to compensation. The estimates for 1899-1900 in the net amount to Rx. 16,095,700, or Rx. 1,155,100 less than the budget for 1898-99, and this is due to a decrease in receipts of Rx. 16,400 and in expenditure of Rx. 1,171,500. An increased messing allowance to the British Army has been made to the extent of Rx. 114,600, and owing to new regulations the position of the soldier in all parts of her Majesty's dominions will be improved, and certain other measures have been passed by the Secretary of State in favour of the British soldier. In connection with the Home Budget Estimates for 1898-99 the sum of £145,200 has been saved, and can be ascribed as being due to the decrease in the payments for ordnance stores, owing, to a great extent, to the reduction of demands made by India. The estimates for 1899-1900 provide for an expenditure of £4,493,100, which is £23,800 higher than in the previous year. This is owing chiefly to larger amounts being provided for payment to the War Office on account of the effective and non-effective services of the British forces serving in India, as the amounts adopted on this account in the previous year were too low. The revised estimate for military works in 1898-99 amounts to Rx. 1,135,800, or Rx. 22,100 less than originally provided for. The budget estimate for 1899-1900, excluding English expenditure and exchange, reaches the figure of Rx. 1,299,600 or Rx. 185,900 more than in the former period, and in the latter sum are included defence works on the North-West Frontier. The revised estimate for 1898-99 of the Royal Indian Marine stands at Rx. 123,200, having effected a saving of Rx. 19,300 on the original estimates. The figures for 1899-1900 are Rx. 136,950 against Rx. 142,500, the figures of the previous year's budget. Major-General Sir Elwin Collen, in his general remarks, points out that the late campaign made it apparent that there was a deficiency in mountain artillery, and towards remedying this defect provison had been made in the estimates for raising a new native mountain battery. The necessity of supplying the hospitals and British troops with pure milk was a matter to which attention was being directed, and improvements were being effected in dairy management. It has been proposed to establish a factory for the manufacture of cordite on a large scale, which would not only enable the Government to be independent of England, but also effect a considerable economy.

THE latest tidings concerning the war in the Philippines show that the Americans are meeting with a stubborn resistance on the part of the rebels. Since war was declared many engagements have taken place, and although the United States troops have won the day the Filipinos are far from being submissive, and, moreover, in the fights they have exhibited considerable skill in the use of arms. The Americans have just taken Malabon, and the cablegram shows that the rebels fought with stubborn bravery. The disciplined troops won, but at the sacrifice of 28 lives, and no less than 112 wounded. Information is contained in the news that the surgeons attached to H. M. S. Powerful have volunteered to give aid to the wounded, and are working indefatigably at the front. This is additional proof of the better feeling between the two nations, and will no doubt cement such friendly relations. *Apropos* of the war, the last mail brought news of an American transport calling at Malta with reinforcements for the Philippines. Nothing could occur to bring home to the United States Government the urgent necessity for the Nicaragua Canal than the spectacle of men, whose presence on the battle-field is urgently needed, sailing round the world to get to a place which should be reached by a comparatively short route. In addition to crossing the Atlantic, sailing the Mediterranean, the transport has to traverse the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and thence to the Pacific. Transport must naturally become costly, very tedious, and such delay in the arrival of troops to reinforce garrisons in the crisis of their struggle with a determined enemy is not what we are accustomed to in these days of modern warfare.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, yesterday, a resolution was passed recording the sense of loss sustained by them by the death of Mr. G. W. Roughton. The Committee adjourned in respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman after transacting very urgent business.

THE District Staff Office will be closed on Friday the 31st March, 1899, being Good Friday, except for emergent business.

MR. F. J. E. SPRING, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, left Madras on Saturday to inspect the alignment of the proposed Shoranur-Cochin Railway, and to see whether an improvement could be effected in the same.

WE understand that the Government of India has finally decided that the construction of the Railway from Calcutta to Cannanore should be on the standard gauge, and not on the metre gauge, as proposed by the Madras Government.

WE are asked to notify that the Ganges Gogra Doab Railway between Mau Ghazipur and Benarec will not be open for passenger traffic until the 5th April, after the formal opening ceremony has been performed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

ANOTHER fatal case of imported plague has occurred in Madras. A native seaman, one of a crew brought from Calcutta, via Rangoon to man the s. s. Lalpoora, developed plague on arrival in Madras and was removed to the Washermanpettah Plague Hospital for observation and treatment. He died there on Sunday night from pneumonic plague.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander A. T. G. Piffard, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon, from Karachi, with the following passengers on board:—Lieut. C. C. Donovan, Assistant Surgeon W. J. Niell, 1 Armour Sergeant, 4 Ordnance Lascars, 15 native details, 40 male and 4 female convicts, 1 native warder, and 15 Police guard. The Canning will leave for Port Blair on the 6th April with a detachment of the 7th Madras Infantry and life and long term convicts. She experienced fine weather during the voyage.

SERGEANT YOUNGER and nine men of the 4th Hussars, who were recently bitten by a mad dog, leaves for Paris for the Pasteur treatment.

ONE of its most senior officers retires from the Bank of Bengal's service on April 1st, on which day Mr. J. W. Russell will have completed exactly thirty years' service.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—The Nilgiri Railway is not expected to be in working order till after the bulk of the season's visitors have arrived. The Madras Railway Company, who are working off the debris, brought down by the last north-east monsoon rains, promise that the line will be ready for traffic in May, but those who are watching the progress of the work are very dubious about its completion so soon.

PROFESSOR MACMILLAN has been appointed in the First Grade of the Educational Department, vice Mr. S. Cooke, deceased, and to act as Principal, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, and M. Furdoonjee Muncherjee Dastoor acts as Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, during the absence of Mr. Ha hornthwaite, while Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Kapadia acts as Professor of Mathematics, College of Science, Poona.

RAPID progress has been made in connection with the construction of the Ganges-Gogra Doab Railway of the B. and N. W. system. Through the energy of Mr Izat, Chief Engineer, and the several divisional engineers, the laying of the rails has been completed; and the lines passed for traffic by the Government inspectors. Trains also are running, but the formal opening will not take place till the 4th April when Sir Antony MacDonnell, arriving from Lucknow, will proceed by special train to Mau for the purpose of performing the ceremony. Special trains will also be run simultaneously from Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Ballia conveying the guests invited to witness the opening ceremony and to partake of breakfast which terminates the proceedings.

AN Italian miner of the Ooregum Mine, Kolar Gold Fields, named Vatelli Batista, has met with a fatal accident by falling into 1160 ft. plat. The deceased who was at work at the 1,150 feet level in Taylors' Shaft, instead of coming up by the ladder, got into a skip, which was being hoisted, and when it was brought to a standstill at 880 feet, he got out to see what was the cause, when he fell backwards, either missing his footing or overbalancing himself into the bottom of 1,160 ft. plat. When the body was removed, the skull was found to be fractured, and both shoulder blades broken.

THE Annual Prize Distribution to the students of the Madras Christian College was held on Saturday, the Venerable the Archdeacon presiding. The report, as usual, showed a record of good work well done, with the usual proportion of successes achieved by the *alumni* of the College. The Venerable the Archdeacon made an eminently practical address. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benson in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, stated that he had it on good authority that the Archdeacon was not going to leave Madras as soon as anticipated, but that he was going to remain another year.

HIS EXCELLENCY has appointed Colonel Richard Gardiner, R. E., late Agent to the East Indian Railway to officiate as Public Works Member of Council during the approaching absence on leave of Sir Arthur Trevor. It is understood that this appointment has special reference to the intention mentioned by the Viceroy in his budget speech to make himself acquainted with the railway system in India from the non-official as well as from the official side. It is understood that Colonel Gardiner who is leaving for England by the next mail will return to take up his duties at Simla at the beginning of June.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Madras presided on Saturday evening last at the annual prize distribution of the Madras Volunteer Guards, of which His Excellency is Honorary Colonel. The function was held for the first time at the Regimental Institute, Chepauk, and the spacious building with its fine compound was very favourably commented on. In the course of a most kindly and sympathetic speech, the Governor referred to the present deplorable want of officers available for duty with the Regiment, there being only four just now in Madras, including the Acting Commandant and the Officiating Adjutant.

MR. DAWKINS, the new Financial Member, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday, and was present as an interested spectator at the Budget debate in Council the following day. Regarding that debate it lasted some five hours, there being a good deal of that "manuscript eloquence" to which the Viceroy recently referred in an after dinner speech. There were really no burning questions to discuss, though much was said for and against the remission of taxation, and the usual references were made to the inequality of the Privincial Contracts. Sir James Westland came in for general congratulation on his last budget, and the Viceroy paid elequent tribute to his long and arduous labours culminating in the presentation of his seventh budget.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M. P., has returned to London. The sea voyage has, it is stated, greatly benefited his health.

AN Athens correspondent says that the Princess of Wales is expected in that capital shortly, and that apartments are being made ready for her in the royal palace.

THE Prince of Wales has consented to accept the presidency of the Royal Agricultural Society for next year, when the country meeting of the society will be held at York.

COLONEL EDWARD R. P. Woodgate, who has lately retired from the Command of the force in Sierra Leone, has been for some days lying at the Hotel Metropole seriously ill from African fever.

THE Marchioness of Lansdowne held her second reception at Lansdowne House, on March 8, when a large circle of friends attended, including many members of Parliament who had been present at the Speaker's levee.

THE dean of St. Paul's has consented to a memorial of the late Mr. George A. Spottiswoode being placed in St. Paul's Cathedral by the 6,000 Communicant members of the Lay Helpers' Association for the Diocese of London, of which he was, for twenty-two years, the chairman.

MISS MARION TERRY has met with an accident from the effects of which she is lying seriously ill. Miss Terry was going home from a dinner party in a cab when one of the wheels came off. The horse bolted, and Miss Terry in jumping out was so grievously injured that she remained unconscious for many hours afterwards.

MR. CECIL RHODES, accompanied by Sir Charles Metcalfe, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Alfred Beit, arrived in Rome on March 7. The *Central News* says that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been on a short yachting cruise in the Mediterranean. He will probably return to London about the end of the week, and will then, it is expected, have further conferences with her Majesty's Government respecting railway and telegraphic development in Africa.

THE committee of the Royal Humane Society have received a communication from Major-General Sir Francis De Winton, intimating that the Duke of York has consented to become president of the institution, in succession to the Duke of Argyll, who is retiring after holding the office for forty years, and now becomes a vice-president. It has also been notified that the Prince of Wales has signified his willingness to be a vice-patron of the society.

CAPTAIN YATMAN, of the Northumberland Fusiliers met with a serious accident while hunting with the Cattistock Foxhounds near Portisham, Dorset. His horse put its foot into a hole, and plunging forward, threw its rider heavily to the ground. The injured officer was picked up bleeding profusely about the head and conveyed on a farm waggon to Dorchester Hospital, where he lay in an unconscious condition, suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries of a grave nature.

AT a banquet given at Toronto on March 4 General Hutton stated that he had asked the Government to provide means to raise a national army. The Canadian militia at present was not an army, but he hoped it soon would be. "I intend," he said, "to ask the Government—and I anticipate a favourable response—to let us soldiers organise ourselves and prepare ourselves for any eventuality which may arise, so that we may not have to depend on the mother country alone, but that we may be able to stand out as a young country which can lean on itself.

WHILE Mr. Hugh Owen, twenty years of age, son of Sir Hugh Owen, of Belmont, Crouch Hill, was riding on horseback on Hampstead Heath, near the boundary of Golders Hill, he collided with Mr. Henry Ashton, of The Lodge, Church End, Finchley, who was riding in an opposite direction. Both gentlemen were thrown to the ground. Mr. Ashton was not injured, but Mr. Owen became unconscious. He was conveyed on an ambulance to the Hampstead Hospital, where Dr. Cook found that he was suffering from severe concussion of the brain, and he was accordingly accommodated in one of the wards.

THE Prince of Wales, accompanied by Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, several other members of the Embassy, and the British Commissioners, Colonel Jekyll and Mr. Spearman, visited the Exhibition works at Paris on March 3. The Prince was escorted by M. Picard, Commissioner General of the Exhibition and several other officials. His Royal Highness especially inspected the British Section and Colonial Pavilions. He was able to note with pleasure the very great progress which had been made with the works since he last visited the grounds. In the afternoon the Prince paid an unofficial visit to the President of the Republic. President Loubet afterwards returned the visit. The Prince of Wales arrived at Cannes on March 6 and presided at the annual dinner of the Yachtsmen Union on Tuesday evening, March 7.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The House of Commons has adjourned for the Easter holidays until 10th April.

THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL.

A DEBATE TO BE ARRANGED.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Maclean, member for Cardiff, said the Government, far from wishing to evade discussion of the Indian Countervailing Sugar Duties Bill, hoped to arrange for a debate on the measure at a later date.

A DANISH WARSHIP FOR CHINA.

The Danish Parliament has voted the necessary credit for the despatch of a cruiser to China.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

PERFECTLY EASY AND REGULAR.

MARCH, 29.

Experiments in wireless telegraphy were made between Boulogne and the South Foreland, yesterday. Messages were transmitted with perfect ease and regularity.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE SECRET DOSSIER.

The entire Court of Cassation is now sitting with closed doors examining the secret dossier of the Dreyfus case.

THE INDIAN BUDGET SURPLUS.

The "Standard," in an article, this morning, while appreciating the gratifying significance of the Indian Budget says the rapid increase of population forbids India's statesmen to contemplate the future with equanimity.

The writer urges that a faulty solution of the currency problem is preferable to indefinite suspense.

CALCUTTA PLAGUE RETURNS.

HINDUS THE GREATER SUFFERERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Plague returns of Monday show sixteen new cases and thirteen deaths, and twelve suspected cases with twelve deaths. The totals to date have been 684 cases and 585 deaths.

Statements furnished by Mr. E. C. Perferti, Special Assistant Health Officer of plague and suspected cases, show that the disease is more prevalent in the northern division of the town, especially in the vicinity of Burra Bazar.

A Hindu, named Sastidas Sen, living in Market Street, took ill and was sent to the hospital, where he died. Two suspected cases, which proved fatal, were reported from Kidderpore, and one, which ended fatally, from 5, Tivali Garden Lane, leading to Ballygunge.

The Hindus and Mahomedans are the only sufferers, the former out-numbering the latter. The mortality among males and females is nearly the same.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, MARCH 29.

Major-General Sir W. P. Symons, commanding Sirhind District, has been offered, and has accepted the command of troops in Natal.

Lieutenant H. M. Battye, attached to 37th Dogras, has been appointed to the 1-4th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant C. P. Barlow, 12th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to the 43rd Gurkhas.

Major D. J. O. Taylor, 6th Punjab Infantry, has been granted extension of one year in the appointment of District Recruiting Officer, Jullundur.

THE CASE AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 29.

Yussuf-ud-din's case, against the Secretary of State for India, came on for argument on issues of law, to-day, before the District Judge, Secunderabad. The points under argument were, whether the Secretary of State was liable for the wrongful acts of the servants of the Government of India; whether the suit was not barred by intimation, and whether there was jurisdiction. Counsel on both sides argued at lenght, and the case was adjourned till 12th April.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay, for Kobe, sailed this afternoon.

MARCH 29.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Indus, left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 5 a.m., and she is expected here on Sunday the 2nd proximo, at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros and Cayenne Paramaribo both interrupted. During interruptions telegrams for Cayenne are posted from Paramaribo.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tingyueh and Yangchang.

Telegraphic communication with Rangoon interrupted interrupted beyond Prome Communication with Mandalay maintained on one wire through Prome.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

"WE are very fond," said my friend, "of talking about the Anglo-Saxon race, and the Anglo-Saxon literature, and the Anglo-Saxon enterprise, and the Anglo-Saxon achievements. But what becomes of the Celt? What about his place in these fine achievements? Why should he be persistently ignored? For my own part, I would take no share or part in any glorification of the Anglo-Saxon unless the Celt were joined with him. Let us speak, if you please, of the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic race. Or, to be shorter, of the Anglo-Celtic race."

My friend is a literary man of the highest distinction. I therefore give his words as near as I can remember them. First of all, however, I would ask, do we pronounce the word as written with a K or an S? For my own part I have always used the former, but I should like to know which is right. Will any one tell me, and "for why?" But to the point. It is really of very great importance. The Celtic leaven in this country is much larger than our historians generally allow. Granted that the Cornish and the Welsh have been separated from the rest of the country by their moors and their mountains; there yet remain the Celts of the old kingdom of Strathclyde in Cumberland and across the Border; the Celts who took refuge in the forests, especially the vast forest stretching across Surrey, Kent, and Sussex; the Celts of Scotland, who maintained their independence in the north; and last, not least, the Celts of Ireland, of whom there are more in America and our colonies than in their native country. I think that someone—not an Irishman, who might be tempted to overstate the case, but an English man—should take up the subject of Celtic influence upon our laws, institutions, customs, manners, and literature. Such an inquiry has never, so far as I know, been dispassionately undertaken. The result might be startling. At least, it would be an act of justice towards those of Celtic descent; it might go far to establish a larger admixture of Celtic blood in Anglo-Saxon veins than we have been accustomed to recognise. And I confess that, if I were an Irishman or a Welshman, I should very strongly resent the suppression of my own race when people talk of Anglo-Saxons and the great things they have done. And I am also of opinion that a full and ample recognition of the Celtic share in our achievements would certainly be attended with a better feeling on the part of the Irish and the Welsh towards ourselves, the Anglo-Saxon-Celts.

A little political, social, allegorical, impossible story comes to me. It is entitled "Depopulation" (George Allen). The author pictures a condition in which the whole of the United States had fallen hopelessly into the power of a rich oligarchy. The men and women had become mere machines; they worked for such wages as the masters allowed; they were slaves. One thing only was left to them—love. The situation was more hopeless than can be considered possible; the rich few had everything in their power; the press, the meeting halls, the church. The people murmured; there were low growls; there were ominous earth tremblings; but the tyranny of the Trusts continued; the Corners ground down the people; they had dear food, dear houses, dear clothes, and low wages getting lower and lower. The author depicts, one believes and hopes, a condition which can never arise because long before it became possible there would be revolution. Then there arose in the mind of one man an idea—a way out of it—the last despairing way. Since the men of the Corners and the Trusts live by and upon the working class; since, if there were no working men and women, their wealth would be turned into paper, their power would be crushed, let the working men and women agree not to marry. The people agreed. The way was hard, but not impossible. They said to each other: "We will crush this tyranny or we will extinguish ourselves!" Then all the Trusts united in one gigantic Trust. There fell upon the country, in reply to the resolution of the people, a tyranny never before known in the history of the world. But the working men and women held to their resolution; year after year passed; women remained true to their engagements, but they did not marry; and the population went down, down, down. How the country was saved when it seemed to be fast dying out may be read in a book which is strangely exciting, if not convincing.

I told the story, a little while ago, of Elizabeth Canning, that Queen of Fibsters. I carried on her interesting biography to her return from transportation in 1753 or thereabouts, and I recorded the last incident in her tumultuous career that I could discover, namely, the legacy of £500 left to her by a lady who sympathised with her troubles and believed in her story. A correspondent tells me where to find the completion of her eventful history. Elizabeth, after getting the money, apparently found that the air of London did not agree with her. Perhaps her humble relations gave her the cold shoulder; more probably they rallied round her with enthusiasm in hopes of getting a share of the £500. I think it must have been in order to escape the importunities of her hungry cousins that Elizabeth went back to America carrying with her this little bag of gold. In a new country she would be able to lend her money at a higher rate of interest than in London; if she got 8 per cent. for it she would enjoy an income of £40 a year, upon which she could live in some comfort while she repented of her many perjuries and her wicked endeavour to compass the death of an innocent woman. She died at a place called Weathersfield, in Connecticut, U.S.A., in the year 1773. I wonder if she married, and if there are now living, descendants proud of their great grandmother.

Do you know the strange sadness that sometimes falls upon one at the contemplation of an immense multitude? I ask the question because I thought that this curious effect of numbers was an emotion common to humanity, and I find that it is not. For my own part, I have never been able to look upon a crowd without feeling a sadness, the cause of which is mysterious. I do not understand it. I cannot explain it. I have frequently come upon examples of the thing, and I have conversed with men who confess the same experience, so that it seems quite common. Every schoolboy, for instance, will remember how Xerxes wept at the sight of his myriads in their march past before the invasion of Greece. He said that he wept to think that in a hundred years all of them would be dead. He said this because he felt called upon to say something, not because he cared whether they would be alive or dead after a hundred years. He really wept because—he knew not. Very well; the other day in a certain letter to a paper I alluded to this mysterious sadness caused by the contemplation of a crowd. In the evening there was a leading article on this letter and its general subject in another paper. The writer stated that I gazed upon the crowd with sadness "because they were going off to work!" But the fact that they were on their way to work ought to fill the soul with gladness, because it is the very best thing possible for the crowd to do. However, I now understand the story about Xerxes. He did not really utter those words, he only blew his nose and sniffed; but the war correspondent, standing near him, observed the emotion, could not in the least understand it, and, finally hitting on what looked like a reason, boldly ascribed it to the King. In every future history of Greece, I hope, this matter will be set right. Meantime, it is delightful that so humble a person as myself should be enabled, in this unexpected manner, to throw light even on the smallest fact in the life of that ancient and interesting despot. He sniffed, it now appears, because these people were going off to work! Thus we explain the inexplicable. I might just as well have sniffed because they were going to return in the evening, or because they would mostly dine for a shilling.

What is the greatest social force of the present time? I suppose the answer would be from nine out of ten—"The Club." Certainly, this is a time when everybody belongs to a club. My confidential friend and companion "Whitaker" enumerates nearly a hundred clubs of the first and second London class, with a membership of about 120,000. This does not include suburban clubs, provincial clubs, county clubs, and the many little clubs, professional and convivial, which exist everywhere. Yet, despite their numerical importance, the social influence of the club is by no means so great as it was hundred year ago and more. Many clubs have no social influence whatever. There are great clubs in stately palaces with members by thousands which simply exist as places for dining and for giving dinners. One such I know where, except for a small company to be found in the card room, and another small company attached to the billiard room, the members are all strangers to each other, and remain strangers. In no club, except some of the smaller ones, are the members supposed to know each other or to speak without an introduction. I do not want the custom changed. I merely mention it as a proof that the influence of the club is decaying. It is all very well to build a palace and to call it a club, but it is not the old ideal club in which the members knew each other, and did not sit down each at his own solitary table in lonely grandeur. There are still clubs—the smaller clubs—in which the members do know each other, and do sit down together in friendliness; but this is not the way of the greater clubs. Where can there be any social or political influence if there is no association?

The time when the clubs were really potent forces was the period which began about 1650 and lasted till about 1820. During that time the name of the club was Legion; every man in every rank had his club; they founded clubs on every kind of pretext; the city tradesman had his club; the city clergy had their club; they were all clubs of convivial intercourse, only some—here one and there another—had a serious purpose. When Ned Ward wrote his account of London clubs, an account which was meant to be comic and satirical, but has been received as a truthful statement, he pretended that the rage for clubs had been carried so far as to separate the tall mens, the short men, the fat men, the lean men, the deaf men, and a hundred others. Addison describes the widows' club. Charles Lamb, a hundred years later, invented the club of unsuccessful dramatists. These clubs met once a week. They sat together, took their pipes together when pipes were in fashion, drank, sang, made speeches and "chaffed" each other. The chaffing in some of the clubs, as the Beefsteak, seems to have been the principal business of the evening. One had to endure all that was said without being moved, and one had to retaliate without a show of temper. Personally I rejoice that this kind of amusement has disappeared; perhaps because I do not like being insulted and I do not desire to insult others. Now the greatest part of the old fashioned wit consisted, so far as one can understand, in very gross suggestions and accusations. Let me speak of the club with a serious purpose, or, the club out of which came practical results. There was the Rota Club, of which Milton, Marvell, Harrington, and Cyriack Skinner were members. This club advocated the retirement of Members of Parliament by rotation, a measure which still awaits the ripening of the national mind; it also advocated voting by ballot, which we have obtained. It was a very serious club. There was, again, the Wednesday Club, which contained the leading men of finance in the reign of William III. From this club sprang the Bank of England. In the year 1708 a little club was started which was to discuss things in general not of more recent date than James the First. They met first—three or four only—at a tavern called the Young Devil, in Fleet-street. Thirty years later, being then a hundred in number, they moved to the Mitre. In 1770 they began to publish their Transactions, and in the year following they moved to Somerset House as the Royal Society of Antiquaries. The Royal Society also began as a club; they met at a tavern in Cheapside. When they became incorporated it was no longer dignified for them to meet for convivial purposes; they adjourned, therefore, to Gresham House. The Royal Literary Fund also sprang from a club. The Dilettanti, the Fine Arts, the Literary Club, the Glee and Madrigal Club, and many others, have been centres and forces of influence and leading in their way. Some of them still survive, but one hears nothing about them.

Of other clubs, one may recall the October Club and the Calves Head Club—both political; the Lumber Troop, a sham military club; the Robin Hood, a debating club; the Scavoir Vivre, a club intended to show the world what good eating meant; the Keep the Line, in which each member had to submit to personalities and insults without retaliation; but, on the other hand, had to rise and solemnly thank the last speaker for his laudatory compliments. Rogers, the poet—Rogers, of all men!—and Fitzgerald belonged to this club. There was the Alfred, at one time the chief literary club. It was said that the club was dissolved in disgust when Canning spent a whole evening in the house without being recognised. After the Alfred came the Fielding, whose members actually performed a pantomime at Covent Garden. There were the Owls, who kept up a perpetual night and day libation of strong drink at a tavern in Brydges-street, Covent Garden. There are, however, still existing clubs which dine to-gether and are cheerful associations, but can hardly be called social forces. Such are Our Club, the Urban, the Sette of Odde Volumes, the Vagabonds, and some others. But they do not, I believe, profess to lead in politics, literature, science or art. And so I return to what I said before, that the club has never been more flourishing than at present, but has never been less of a social force.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WEST OF INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

SINGLES FINAL.

FISCHER and Ransome fought for the championship yesterday, and a capital struggle ensued. Fischer had played his way into the finals by beating Brooks and Greig, while Ransome had the best of the drawing by having to defeat Binning and Dalton. Opinion was divided before the match as to who would win, Fischer having shown capital form during his games with Brooks and Greig, while Ransome had practically little practice against the two men who were pitted against him. These two met in the Marryat Cup; and Ransome just won after a desperate struggle. But the game might have gone either way. This time the result was the same, Ransome beating Fischer by 2 sets to one, the umpire calling the score 6-3, 5-6, 6-3.

In the first set Ransome at once asserted himself, driving and hitting from the commencement, while Fischer was a little at sea, and could not quite get the length of the court for the first game or two. Ransome held the upper hand all through the first set, and won comfortably by 6-3.

The second set showed better play from both players, Fischer driving clean and true, while Ransome was placing down the side lines and at times volleying with great skill. Gradually Fischer forged ahead, and the score was called 5-3 Fischer wins. Then Ransome made a bold bid for the game, and brought the score level to five all by some really grand shots. On this game depended everything for Fischer, and he won it, making sets equal. Ransome appeared to be tiring, while Fischer seemed in better condition, and the chances seemed to turn round in favour of the latter. Both were on their mettle, both playing very carefully, and yet driving and hitting with considerable power. The score was called 3 all, and it looked as though Fischer was going to win the 7th game, but Ransome eventually won, and much interest was centred on the next game which would make it 4 all or (5-3) against Fischer, a very different tale: Ransome was playing finely and made it (5-3) in his favour, and by winning the next game, won the game, set, and match and can call himself Western India Single Tennis Champion for 1899.

If he puts W. I. S. T. C. after his M. D. when he gets home, there's no knowing what benefits may not accrue. He may not find time to play tennis through over-much practise with instruments sharper than tennis bats, but which we are sure he will handle as deftly as he does his racket. Dr. Ransome will be a loss to the tennis world of Bombay, and I am sure all tennis players will join with "The Umpire" in wishing him all good luck in England and a return to Bombay within a very short time.

I think that the best player won, though there was very little to choose between the two. Ransome knows the game thoroughly and has a greater variety of telling strokes than his opponent. Fischer has a first-rate under-hand drive, and is quick and active, and has a knack of trying his best at all times. Ransome's service is terrific, but he cannot in this climate hope to keep it up for 3 long sets. At times yesterday Fischer lobbed in splendid fashion: in the second set he lobbed with great success, but in the third they were just dropping out of court. At any rate, it was a game that will be remembered for a long while by those that were lucky enough to see it.

UMPIRE.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT AT BOMBAY.

PRESENTATIONS TO COLONEL MARTIN.

ON Tuesday evening, the second concert given by the Philharmonic Society during this season took place at the Town Hall, which was well filled. The programme was pre-eminently classical, and while the performance as a musical effort was admirable, it is more than probable the vast majority of the hearers would have welcomed a few items which do not require a thorough musical education to appreciate. The three items presented were Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, for orchestra, and the Cantata, "The Song of Destiny," by Brahms, and the Ballad of "The Revenge" by Tennyson, set to music by Villiers Stanford. The two latter works were performed by the full chorus of the Society, comprising some 75 voices, and the accompaniment was rendered by a splendid orchestra.

Beethoven's symphony was performed for the first time in Bombay, and the difficult passages which abound were beautifully rendered by the instrumentalists, who were conducted with skill and taste by Lieut.-Colonel Martin. The cantata, "Shicksalslied" or "Song of Destiny," by Brahms, was the other item in the first part of the programme, performed by the chorus and orchestra, and was given with excellent effect.

After the interval, Villiers Stanford's setting of Tennyson's spirited ballad, "The Revenge," was proceeded with. The piece provided scope for the various voices, and as it is particularly adaptable to the basses, the latter scored well. Apart from a little uncertainty in taking up the attack, the chorus work was very good, the members this time showing more dependence upon the conductor than on the former occasion. Too much praise cannot be accorded Col. Martin, who throughout wielded his baton with artistic skill and never lost control of those under his command.

This is Col. Martin's last appearance in Bombay, and the news that he is about to sever his connection with the Society will be received with much regret. He has been one of its most active members from its inauguration, and before he filled the office of conductor he acted as honorary secretary and treasurer. By hard work, patient effort, and hearty co-operation of Europeans, an excellent orchestra has been established, and their ability is in no small measure due to their conductor, whose place it will be extremely difficult to fill.

As a small token of their appreciation, the members of the Society and Orchestra, including those of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry who played in the orchestra, presented him at the last rehearsal with a silver baton with gold embellishments in a neat case, and the first and second violins, on their own account, with a handsome silver cup, richly chased.

The presentation was made by Mrs. Macbeth, as the senior member of the Society, prior to which Mr. Basil Scott expressed, on behalf of the donors, their appreciation of the long and devoted service Colonel Martin had rendered to the society. The Silver Cup from the violins was presented by Madame Kœnig.

Colonel Martin, in reply, said: Mrs. Macbeth, Madame Kœnig, Mr. Scott, Ladies and Gentlemen,—What am I to say? When one has to reply to a thing of this kind, one likes to have some notice, and not to be taken by surprise. No words of mine will convey what I feel. I can but say, "Thank you, thank you." I shall ever prize these gifts. I did not require any such thing by which to remember you all. I shall always have a happy recollection of you. I must, however, correct one remark of Mr. Scott's, which sounded as if the success of the Philharmonic was entirely due to me. But there are others—Mr. Nixon, at present in England ill, Colonel Moberly, who is dead, Mr. Johnston, and others. There were four of us who first met to consider the preliminaries for starting the Society, the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, Colonel Moberly, Mr. R. B. Nixon, and myself, and I am the only one of the four now in India. I am glad Mrs. Macbeth presented this baton to me, for she has belonged to the Society from the beginning, and she also is one who has always helped most loyally, always attended regularly, and been so kind and useful; indeed, she has been one of those who has set a good example to performers. There are many others, who do the same, and in the past those who are old members will remember, such as Mrs. Squire, and Miss Tudball, now in England, who has lately taken the medal at the Royal Academy. There is one thing of which I am proud, and that is that as long as I was in Bombay and on the performers' list of the Society, I never missed a practice, whether I was singing or conducting. But I only mention this for this reason, that if my example in this respect is followed by all, the Society will flourish, and indeed must flourish. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for your beautiful gifts, which I shall prize, not so much because it is given as a mark of appreciation of what I may have done (for I have only done my one share of the business), but it shows me that though I may have been cross, yet in spite of what I may have said, I have yet won and retained your affection. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you all who have loyally helped me in my work. I also wish to thank all the professionals who have ever been so ready to help me, for I could not have done half so much without their help, always so kindly and ungrudgingly given. The bandmasters also of the regiments that have been stationed here have always aided me; and besides this, I wish to give a few words of special thanks to the members of the various bands. It has been the same with them all; it is so with the members of the Band of H. E the Governor, it was so with the Yorkshire Light Infantry, and with the Irish Rifles, and it is the same now with the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. They have always helped me so pleasantly. It means a lot of extra work to them; it means giving up part of their Thursday holiday, and what should I feel if they came showing the slightest sign that it was troublesome or tedious to them? But it is just the contrary, as whenever I came here they all seemed so pleased and glad to help, that it was a real pleasure to me. I thank them all, not only for their help, but for the cordial and kindly manner in which they have helped. I shall value these gifts all through my life, and they will be prized by my family after me when I am gone. I thank you also, my violinists, for your separate gift. It has been told me by one or two of you at times that I never praise—if it is so I am sorry. If I have not praised you I have nevertheless felt at times that you deserved praise. Anyhow, for that, and if I have been at times angry, I can only say, "Forgive me." I wish you all good-bye, and say once more, "Thank you."

A very handsome silver cup was also presented to Colonel Martin on Tuesday night by the lady vocalists separately, and a massive silver flower bowl by Herr Kœnig on behalf of the members of the Governor's Band playing in the orchestra, which gifts were suitably acknowledged by Colonel Martin.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE LAWRENCE HUGH JENKINS, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of Bombay, in succession to Sir Louis Kershaw. Mr. Jenkins was born in 1856, and is now in the forty-first year of his age. He is a B. A. of the University College, Oxon, 1881; was a student of Lincoln's Inn in November 1879, when he was twenty-one years of age; and was called to the Bar on the 17th November 1883. He is the youngest son of Mr. Richard David Jenkins, of Cilbroan, County Cardigan, solicitor and J. P. Mr. Jenkins was a leading junior barrister at home, and came out as a judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1896. He is commandant of the Presidency Battalion of Calcutta Volunteers.

THE proposed concerted attack by the Cannadian Federal provincial Liberal Governments upon the Senate is causing widespread discussion, the Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" states. Sir Charles Tupper says that the Conservative Party will strenuously oppose any attempt to break the solemn compact which was the basis of the confederation. In 1867 Quebec and the smaller provinces would only consent to federate on condition that they were given equal representation in the Upper House. Sir W. Laurier's scheme, providing that the two Houses in cases of disagreement should vote together, strikes, according to Sir C. Tupper, at the very roots of this principle.

IT is stated in *Truth* that the Queen contemplates making an important change in the routine of the Court. It has been for many years her Majesty's custom to proceed from Windsor to Balmoral about the third week in May, returning to the Castle after Ascot Races. The Queen has been in the habit of removing from Windsor to Osborne about the middle of July, and her Majesty has gone to Balmoral at the end of August for the autumn. If the new plan is carried out, the Queen will leave Windsor about May 18 for Osborne and stay in the Isle of Wight until nearly the end of June, and then return to Windsor for a month, proceeding to Balmoral towards the end of July and remaining in Scotland until the middle of November.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 20th March:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 17th March 1899, submitting for consideration an application for a lease for 99 years of plot No. 35, situate at the Apollo Reclamation for the purpose of erecting a building of four floors, at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees, *viz*:—Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Rs. 1¾ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, Rs. 2¼ per square yard per annum for the next 30 years, Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 49 years, and recommending that the offer may be accepted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned subject as in other cases to the design of the building being in keeping with the others on the same plot.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay dated 14th January 1899, forwarding the report of the Chief Inspector, Fire Brigade, on the subject of the outbreak of fires in heaps of coal at Malet Bunder expressing the opinion that the spontaneous combustion of the coal was due to the absence of ventilators, and requesting that the Trustees will consider the advisability of insisting on the tenants providing a sufficient number of ventilators.

Read report from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th January 1899, saying that the subject of ventilators in coal heaps was before the Trustees in 1891 *vide* their Resolution quoted above, but that no orders were passed, and that many owners of coal hold the opinion that ventilators do no real good, but on the other hand favor rapid combustion, and cause great loss if a heap takes fire and that there is less loss if there are no ventilators. Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner dated 11th February 1899. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay dated 20th February 1899 saying that unless proper measures are adopted for preventing the outbreak of fires he would not in future allow licenses to be granted for the storage of coal on the Malet Bunder and that he would take the sense of the Standing Committee on the question whether under the circumstances water thus used should not be charged for. Submitted note by the Secretary dated 23rd February 1899. Read minutes of members of the Land and Railways and the Bunders Committees on the subject.

Resolution.—A circular letter should be addressed to coal owners and the Insurance Companies calling their attention to the frequency of fires and communicating to them the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner and having done this the Trustees hope that the Municipal Commissioner will not take the further action contemplated in his letter No. 28358, dated 20th February 1899.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 16th February 1899 forwarding a representation made by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., stating that it will facilitate the clearance of Coast traffic through the Docks if they are allowed as before to collect the charges on the Coast cargoes: saying that the Resolutions quoted above have reference to similar concessions made by the Trustees which were not continued after 1894 when the traffic temporarily fell off and recommending now that the traffic has sprung up again that Messrs, Shepherd and Co.'s request be granted on somewhat similar conditions as those previously agreed to. Submitted letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Co., dated 15th February 1899 above referred to.

Resolution.—The same arrangements may be made in regard to the collection of Dock Charges on Coast Cargoes as were agreed to in Trustees' Resolution No. 320, dated 3rd June 1890, the charges for each steamer should be paid up as soon as the cargo is disposed of, and a permanent deposit of Rs. 5,000 should be lodged as security.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement:—

	For week ending 17th Mar. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 17th Mar. 1899.	For week ending 17th Mar. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 17th Mar. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	982	20	863
Do. piloted out of harbour	17	982	16	841
Do. transported	12	617	11	507
Do. attended to	1	73	3	118
Do. warped	3	53	1	51

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following is the result of the races sailed on Tuesday last:—

8-oared and over boats rowing race—Native crews.

Names of Boats	Entered by	H M S	Corrected order
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Lt L H Richardson	5 44 5	First
" Abyssinia's "	"	5 44 50	Second
" Tenasserim's "	"	5 45 7	Third

Course—2 miles, 1st Prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter.

Race for Torpedo boats punts—Native crews.

Nos. of Boats	Entered by	Order of Arrival
No 101	Lieut L H Richardson	First
" 105	"	Second
" 101	"	Third
" 100	"	
" 102	"	
" 103	"	
" 106	"	

Course—3-4 mile, 1st Prize won by No 101 and 2nd Prize won by No 105.

4 to 6-oared boats rowing race.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Order of Arrival
H M S Marathon's Waler	Lt J H D St John	First
" Eclipse's "	Lt Mawbey	Second
" Magdala's "	Lt L H Richardson	Third
" Assaye's "	Lt H M Salmond	Did not start

Course—1 1-4 miles, 1st Prize won by H M S Marathon's Whaler.

Sculling race for yachts dinghies.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Order of Arrival
Turquoise's Dingay	Mr E S Luard	First
Eileen's "	Mr C A R Crommelin	Second
Isca's "	Mr James P Chrystal	Third
Pixie's "	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse	
Stella's "	Capt J G Hojel, I M S	
Cygnet "	Mr E C Richards	
Melody "	Mr J B K Macbeth	
Teal "	Mr W Murray	
Kismet "	Mr W P Symonds	
Chita "	Mr E Comber	Did not start

Course—3-4 mile, 1st Prize won by Turquoise's Dinghy and 2nd Prize won by Eileen's.

8-oared and over boats rowing race—European crews.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Finish H M S	Corrected orders
H M S Tenasserim's Cutter	Lt L H Richardson	7 20 42	First
" Eclipse's "	Lt Mawbey	7 21 52	Third
" Marathon's "	Lt J H D St John	7 22 15	Second

Course—2 miles, 1st Prize won by H M S Tenasserim's Cutter.

Race for Torpedo boats punts—European crews.

Nos of Boats	Entered by	Order of Arrival
No. 106	Lt L H Richardson	First
" 100	"	Second
" 101	"	Third
" 102	"	
" 103	"	Did not start
" 104	"	
" 105	"	

Course—3-4 mile, 1st prize won by No 106, 2nd prize won by No 100.

Ship's boats service rig race of Regatta postponed from last Saturday R N Time.—Allowances and result of the race sailed at 3 p.m., yesterday:—

Names of Boats	R N	Entered by	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
HMS Magdala's Cutter 2	9	Lt L H Richardson	5 12 40	2 3 40
" Eclipse's "	4	" Mawbey	5 21 21	2 17 21
" Abyssinia's " 1	9	" L H Richardson	5 21 32	2 12 32
" Eclipse's Pinnace	scr	" Mawbey	5 25 35	2 25 35
" Magdala's Cutter 1	12	Mr G B Hazell	5 30 14	2 18 14
" " Galley	4	Capt H L Fleet	5 34 4	2 30 4
" Marathon's Cutter 1	12	Lt J H D St John	Gave up	
" " Galley	4		Gave up	
" Eclipse's "	4	Lt Mawbey	Gave up	
" Abyssinia's Cutter 2	12	Lt L H Richardson	Gave up	
" Plassy's "	12	"	Did not start	
" Marathon's " 2	12	Lt J H D St John	Did not start	
" Magdala's " 3	17	Lt L H Richardson	Did not start	

Course No 9 1st Prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter No 2, 2nd prize won by H M S Abyssinia's Cutter No 1, 3rd prize won by Eclipse's.

SAILING RACES FOR SATURDAY NEXT.

Yachts Handicap Race—Start at 3-45 p.m.

Course No. 9 reversed—Tomtit Class Race—Start at 4 p.m.

Course No. 14—Entries will close at noon on Friday as usual.

PASSENGERS PER ITALIAN STEAMER MANILLA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla, Captain G. B. Gauino, sailing to-day at 10-30 a. m. for Genoa:—

Lt Col and Mrs W Owen
Mrs M Mason
Mr, Mrs and Miss Gouin Jones
Major Genl and Mrs H E Peacock
Two Miss Peacock
Capt and Mrs O W Carey
Mr and Mrs F B Taylor
Mrs Willy
Mrs Cox and child
Lt A F Stewart
Mr W Lane
Mr P Khandalawalla and brother
Rev and Mrs Wharton and 3 children
Mr and Miss A Procter Sim
Dr A F R Hoernle
Lt Ord, M A
Lt and Mrs J Battye and infant
Rev and Mrs J M McComb
Mr A Reid
Sr E C Buck
Mr and Mrs P Llewellin and baby
Lt P E Ricketts
Mr R Fleckenstein
Mrs Cole
Capt and Mrs G M C Smith and infant
Mr and Mrs W B Stuart
Mr H Magues
Mr Ross
Mr and Miss Barnes
Mr Joseph Debocure
Miss Paczeusky
Professor J E Daruvalla
Mr Shib-Dal-Ram
Mr D S R Row
Mr W R Boat
Mr C Moore
Mr Chs Gibson
Rev G Cattaneo
(15) Deck

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE LATE MR. ROUGHTON.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held, yesterday, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla presiding. There were also present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhay Visram, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE LATE MR. ROUGHTON.

Dr. Katrak said that before proceeding with the regular business the Committee had a painful duty to perform, viz., to record their sense of the great loss sustained by the Committee, the Corporation, and the City by the sad and untimely death of one of their colleagues, Mr. G. W. Roughton. Whenever his name was mentioned it reminded him and all his colleagues of the cheery face, the genial and kindly disposition, the fearless and independent tone in all his conduct, and, above all, the ability he brought to bear upon all questions concerning the good of the city. His services as a citizen were too well-known to be detailed at length on that occasion. The Government testified to it by appointing him Sheriff in 1894. His services in the course of volunteering were fully appreciated by Government and the public as testified to by the great honour done to him by the volunteering public after his death. His services to the Corporation were already many and useful. In questions connected with Law, he was always regarded as a sound and safe adviser. He, in fact, saved the Corporation a very painful situation only a short time ago in the matter of the amendment of the Joint School Committee Bye-laws, when it was proposed to confer the power on the Joint School Committee to enter into leases with house owners for school premises. The proposed amendments were examined by the Municipal solicitors; they were passed in the Committee when the late lamented Mr. Dharamsi was also a member, and the public had sent a barrister to oppose the passing of those amendments. No body had the least idea that the proposed amendments were in any way illegal. Mr. Roughton at once pointed out the illegality, and he proved in the end to be correct. In the Corporation all his career was marked by sturdy independence and fearlessness of expression of his opinion, but, above all, by ability and good sense. In the Committee he was the same and always acted as a guide in all legal matters. But the chief work for which he would be always remembered was in connection with plague. He was one of the foremost who came forward to volunteer their services in mitigating the severity of plague. He (Dr. Katrak) had to work with him in the Fort, in search-parties headed by Mr. Roughton, and he could say with personal experience that he took up the work with all the zeal and enthusiasm that were in him. They all went up and down over 100 stairs in an hour and a half, and so exhausted themselves that for his part, little energy was left in him (Dr. Katrak) to work during the rest of the day. But Mr. Roughton was always fresh for his work. But this work did in the end tell on his health. Though Dr. Katrak believed that European India and Dysentery were an ugly combination at all times, in his case the end was hastened by the failure of the heart, and who could say that his exertions did not bring about the weakness of the heart and converted a recoverable ailment into a fatal one? It was only some 3 months back he told Dr. Katrak that he had no mind to take up the search work for the present year as he did not like to visit infected places, and they bring the risk of carrying infection to his beloved child. It seemed that his sense of public duty prevailed over his affection for his child and did take up the work with the melancholy end which they deplored. He said that the Committee could not do more than record their sense of the great loss to the City. But if the loss was great to the city, it was irreparable to his bereaved family. The Committee fully sympathised with the bereaved family. He then proposed—"That the Standing Committee deeply grieves to record the death, on the 26th March, 1899, of Mr. G. W. Roughton, who was a member of the Committee for three years, its chairman in 1894-95, Sheriff of Bombay in 1895, and President of the Municipal Corporation in 1895-96. By his sad death this Committee has lost a valued colleague, whose long experience and ripe judgment were of great help in its deliberations, and Bombay has lost a public-spirited citizen, zealously devoted to the interests of the City. That the Secretary be requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to the widow of the deceased with an expression of the Standing Committee's sincere sympathy in her bereavement. That the Standing Committee do adjourn after transacting urgent business."

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, in seconding the proposition, said that the last year was a year of record of deaths. In the month of August last they had passed a similar resolution referring to the death of their esteemed colleague, Dr. Bahadhurji, and that day they had again to record the death of another valuable colleague, whose energy and enthusiasm and willingness for work of civic character were such as to extort the admiration of those who came in contact with him. Mr. Roughton was known to him for a number of years, and knowing him as he did ever since he came out to Bombay, he was in a position to say that with his deep and acute knowledge of law in general and the Municipal Act in particular, he proved to the Corporation of Bombay an excellent guide and friend. Whenever they were at fault, Mr. Roughton always put them on the right track. When he saw the vacant chair before him, it reminded him of Mr. Roughton's cheery expression and smiling face, and his sturdy independence and his free and outspoken speeches, which he made without fear or favour, all of which made a deep impression upon those who came in contact with him. He had felt the loss most deeply, and ever since he had heard of his death the name of Mr. Roughton was still ringing in his ears. Mr. Roughton performed his duties in an able and enthusiastic manner, always bearing in mind the interest of the city which he served so well. There was no doubt in his mind that Mr. Roughton became the victim of the heavy and continuous work that devolved upon him in connection with plague measures.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji fully endorsed the remarks that had fallen from the previous speakers. He said that he was associated with the late Mr. Roughton for a number of years on this board and that of the Municipal Corporation, and he knew as well as many other members how hard he worked in the interests of the city. Not only at the board of the Standing Committee and Corporation, but also at the different committee meetings he proved himself one of their best guides. He never shrank from performing a duty, however uncongenial it might be. If it was found necessary for him to go to Parel or Mahim or any other parts of the city in connection with the Municipality, he was always ready and willing to do his duty cheerfully, conscientiously, and very ably indeed. Dr. Katrak had said that his end was perhaps hastened by failure of heart conequent upon his overwork in connection with plague. The deceased gentleman was associated with him during the first year of plague in the work of inspecting houses at Colaba, and he (the speaker) knew how many staircases Mr. Roughton used to ascend and descend and get himself out of breath and exhausted while in that work. By his industry, enthusiasm, and sympathetic treatment he inspired confidence among the poor residents of the locality, and removed their prejudices against plague hospitals. He would go to the length of saying that the late lamented gentleman had by this means saved many lives. They knew that at this board his advice had been of great use to them, particularly in legal matters. He might say that it was his opinion and that of many other citizens that the whole city ought to mourn his loss.

Mr. Kabraji said that he should like to emphasise one fact particularly, and it was that Mr. Roughton was among the first of those citizens who volunteered their services on search parties. Long before his Excellency the Governor called the meeting of the Justices of the Peace at the Town Hall for asking their assistance, Major Roughton, as the trusted commander of the Volunteers, had got together a batch of his men for the purposes of searching plague cases, and that too at a time when there was a great panic in the city and when even members of the medical profession were leaving the city through fear. At such a time Major Roughton went about the city to find out plague cases, and the vigilance and care with which he performed his duty were worthy of the highest praise. He had very considerately issued an order among his men to conduct themselves so as not to interfere with the religious prejudices of the people, and this order had the effect of pacifying the people to a great extent. Mr. Kabraji then referred to the part which the deceased gentleman had taken in the work of house to house visitation. Mr. Kabraji proceeded to say that they had received many a rude shock in these days of pestilence, but the shock which they had received by the news of Mr. Roughton's death was most terrible in its suddenness. Mr. Roughton was his personal friend, and he knew that his general manners and his true British instincts had gained for him universal approbation. He mourned his loss both as a friend and as a citizen.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed said that he had the honour of knowing Mr. Roughton for about three years, and he always found in him a kind and sympathetic friend, especially when he approached him for the purpose of consulting him on some knotty point of law in connection with the affairs of the Municipality. Some of the members had spoken of his services in connection with plague measures, but he might point out that his services at the time of the riots were not in any way less valuable. During the first epidemic of plague in 1896, Mr. Roughton headed the volunteer party, and assisted in lime-washing the affected houses in Kamateepoora. He was a friend of the poor, and his fight for the reduction of the taxation on grain was fresh in the memory of members. His sympathy for the natives made him a popular member of society.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe said that his colleagues on the Committee had made references to Mr. Roughton's death in such feeling terms that there was not any-

thing left for him to say. He had lost in Mr. Roughton a personal friend, who among many other good qualities was actuated with a high sense of duty in regard to his position as a public citizen. It was said of Europeans in this country that they were so many birds of passage and that they did not take that interest in civil affairs which they ought to take. Mr. Roughton's ideal as a citizen was to serve the city, which he carried out in its entirety, and which was testified to by his colleagues on the Committee. The more they knew of Mr. Roughton the more they felt his loss as a citizen.

The chairman having endorsed everything that had fallen from the members, the proposition was put to the vote and carried. The Committee adjourned after transacting urgent business.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A SIRDAR.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALKRISHNA GOPAL MANDE.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. J. M. Cursetji, First-Class Magistrate of Poona, who, in February last, convicted the accused of theft by a servant and dishonestly receiving stolen property and sentenced him to 15 days' simple imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. B. Chowbal, appeared for the accused; and Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar appeared for the complainant.

The complainant in this case is Sirdar Khanderao Baburao Dabhade, having his chief seat at Talegaon Dabhade. On account of the plague, the Sirdar in December, 1897, camped at Induri, the village of the accused. The accused was the Sirdar's manager, and he and his son enjoyed the Sirdars' confidence. While in the camp, the Sirdar found himself robbed of Rs. 8,000 worth of ornaments. A report was made, and enquiries instituted, but no trace of the property was found. Subsequently, however, the Sirdar suspected that the son of the accused had a hand in the robbery, and he thereupon dismissed the accused from his *Karbhariship*. On the 5th of November last, the house of the accused was searched and some property was found, which the Sirdar identified to be his own. The defence was that the articles found were given him by the complainant. The Magistrate was of opinion that the accused had completely failed to prove that he had honestly obtained those articles, and he had no hesitation in saying that the attempt to prove that the articles were given him by the complainant was a malicious fabrication, deliberately made. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced him as abovestated.

Their lordships, after considering all the circumstancis of the case, reversed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. Justic Parsons in giving his judgment said:—There is no finding by the Magistrate that the property in this case was stolen property and with the exception of the 4 bowls its nature is such that we can hardly believe any one would steal such rubbish. The account given by the accused as to how the bowls came to be in his house is not shown to be untrue. The accused is a man of means, he was the Karbhari of the complainant, and it is inconceivable that he should commit the offence charged of the articles in court which, as I have said, are mere rubbish, of no value whatever to any lone. One of the things, a drinking vessel was thrown away by its owner as useless after he had taken the silver off it, and the glass balls seen on parts of some broken up ornament.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in delivering his decision said:—The record of the inquiry held in this case does not show that the Magistrate paid sufficient attention to the point that there can be no conviction for dishonest receipt under Section 411 unless the property is first proved to have been stolen. In the issues framed by the Magistrate he appears to have lost sight of this fact for there are no separate issues as to whether accused stole or dishonestly received stolen property, the Magistrate assumed from the mere proof that the property was shown to have once belonged to complainant, and to have been found in the house of the accused, that the burden of proving that he had come honestly by it lay on the accused. This initial mistake has vitiated the whole inquiry. Accused is an old man of sixty years and was complainant's Karbhari for some years being dismissed very recently. A theft of jewellery took place so far back as November, 1897, and a year after the property worth Rs. 7 or 8 in respect of which the present prosecution was brought is said to have been found, some in the house in a bag, and the old goblet in a well in the accused's house. This property has no connection with the theft of the jewellery. There was no complaint about it, and it apparently was never missed till it was found. Accepting the whole of the evidence as true, before a criminal prosecution can be sustained against accused, there must be some proof tendered that the accused stole or otherwise dishonestly received the property. There is a complete absence of such evidence. The articles are trifles which a confidential Brahmin Karbhari, aged 60, will certainly not care to appropriate to his own use. In respect of the watees, Vishnu, brother of the accused, takes on himself the responsibility. The bag belongs to Vishnu. Gajanan was suspected of the jewellery theft. There is no evidence to bring home the accuseds', responsibility for these articles simply because they were found in his house or well. This is not a civil matter which would justify the court in holding accused responsible for the acts of his brother, supposing the brother's defence is not reliable. About the knives and balls, taking the facts as found by the Magistrate, the conviction is not justified, as it is not shown that the accused stole them or received them dishonestly. We reverse the conviction and sentence.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	14	3	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	35	6	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	25	11	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	30	15	37
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	47	23	81
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	8	27
G Mahim and Worlee	10	11	28
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	60	73
Total	168	137	325
Total plague deaths to date	41,837	36,859	
Same date last year	145	115	228

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 1 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

A POINT OF RACING LAW.

A new point of racing law has been raised at Rawalpindi races. On the second day in the Fort Stakes Morny and Postboy made a dead heat for first place and in pulling up after the race Postboy fell and hurt his shoulder badly and Scott decided to scratch the pony. Thus Morny virtually had a walk over for the tie. The backers of Postboy contend that in the racing rules existing and prospective no provision is made for a walk over in a dead heat. The rules on the subject lay down that dead-heaters for the winning place shall either run off or divide the stakes. In these circumstances it is contended that as Postboy was debarred from the running off by an accident and through circumstances over which the trainer had no control, the two ponies must be declared to divide. There are precedents out of a remote date and no authoritative ruling is extant. This incident furnishes one more instance of the necessity for turf clubs to publish their decisions on all references, to serve as precedents and thus obviate repetition of references on identical points of racing law.

The report of the Special Committee on Secret Commissions to the London Chamber of Commerce has been issued by the Council of the Chamber. From the evidence the committee have heard, they find that secret commissions in various forms are prevalent in almost all trades and professions to a great extent, and that in some trades the pratice is increasing. They are of opinion that the practice is productive of great evil alike to the moral of the commercial community and to the profits of honest traders. Bribes in all forms, continues the report, owe their existence sometimes to the desire of the donor to obtain the assistance of the donee, sometimes to the demand expressed or implied of the donee that the bribe shall be given. Many cases have come before the committee in which traders have believed—and sometimes not without reason—that their entire failure to obtain orders has been due to the want of a bribe. The committee do not suggest that these practice are by any means universal in any trade or profession. It is considered by the committee that, if legislation is to be attempted it should render criminal the payment, the receipt, the offering and the solicitation of any corrupt payment.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND AND HIS CRITICS.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Sir James Westland, replying to speeches of the members of Council on Monday last said:—I was quite prepared to learn, as I have from the course of the debate to-day, that the principal subject of the attack upon the Financial Statement would be this—that we have not provided for any remission of taxation. Personally, I do not see any very great necessity for my defending the action of the Government in this respect. I hold that we are right on the face of it, under the present circumstances, in refraining from dissipating, by remitting the existing taxes, the surplus. In the position in which we are, if anything were necessary to justify my opinion in that respect, I would refer to the commendation which has been bestowed in more than one quater upon those words of warning which I thought it advisable to enter in the Statement—that until our surplus is assured, not merely for the present but for the future, I do not think we can afford to take up the difficult question of the remission of the taxation. When last year I had to announce a prospective deficit, and when that deficit during the course of the year was increased by our having to undertake military operations on the Frontier, I did not bring forward then any proposals to adjust matters by adding to the existing taxation. It seems to me that if we adopt a policy of putting off any proposals of taxation in time of a deficit, we only do so because we intend to meet that deficit afterwards by the accumulation of a surplus. As I have pointed out in my Statement, if you take the whole of the four past years together—two years of famine, war, and pestilence, and one year which has just passed, when the pestilence still remained with us, while the famine and war had ceased, and the remaining year, which is to come to us in the future, whose events we know not yet—the whole of the four years would produce a very small surplus. You must, therefore, if you wish to judge the general financial position in India, take the whole four years together. It is only upon the establishment of the general position of a surplus that you are entitled to take into consideration the question of remitting taxes. I have no intention of going into the question of what particular item of our taxation is the proper one to be first taken up for the purposes of remission. Of course I have my ideas on the subject. My opinion on the subject will be at the disposal of the Government of India when they come to consider the question, but under the present circumstances I have no intention whatever of embarrassing the Government of his Excellency Lord Curzon by stating my personal opinions on a matter, in which they may possibly differ from his. This question must remain open to be taken up and solved by those who will have the responsibility, not only of solving it, but of meeting

THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF REMISSION.

On the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis's proposal to reduce the rates of postage, Sir James Westland contended that India had the cheapest postal service in the world. Railways could not be run at a loss, or regarded purely from the point of the public convenience. Extravagance in railway management would oblige them to curtail construction. Regarding the subject of provincial contracts, he said:—No Government can conduct its financial affairs if it permits its expenditure to increase at a faster ratio than its revenue. I take that as a fundamental principle. Well, it is necessary to separate, as it were, the various branches of expenditure and the various branches of revenue, in order to relieve the Government of India from the strain of applying this limitation to the whole revenue of India and the expenditure of India taken together. What it did was, it assigned certain increasing revenues on one side and certain increasing expenditure on the other. It laid upon the local Governments this obligation in respect of a portion of the revenue and a portion of the expenditure which was assigned to it. The argument was that your provincial Governments must take care that the portion of the expenditure which is assigned to you does not increase at a greater ratio than the portion assigned of the revenue. Obviously if every Provincial Government kept its provincial expenditure within the increase of its provincial revenue, it would have carried out the necessary general limitation so far as regarded the particular portion of the provincial expenditure assigned to it. Take the case of Bombay. A grievance has been made by the Hon. Mr. Mehta that the revenues which were assigned to Bombay under the contract of 1892 were so exactly to the demands made upon them that, for the first four year's currency of that contract, out of some crores of expenditure that total extremity of the expenditure came to only Rs. 6,000. The finances were then under the management of Sir Arthur Trevor, and that was proof positive, if anything could be proof positive, that the expenditure, if properly limited, could be limited within the increase of the revenue. After that we came to settle the contract again in 1897.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

as the Hon. Mr. Mehta tells us, wanted thirty lakhs extra per annum. It had managed to get on under its existing assigment. As I pointed out, the existing assignment was sufficient to meet for the first four years of the contract the whole expenditure. We said we could not possibly give thirty lakhs, because that would be going beyond the fundamental limitation. Therefore thirty lakhs was refused. We told the Government of Bombay that it must go on with the same assignment that it had before. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in talking of the negotiations which went on them, referred to the delay which took place in those negotiations. He considers that the delay was made for the purpose of screwing ten lakhs out of Bombay; he did not go on to tell you that we did not get that ten lakhs, nor did we ask for it. That delay was not made at our instance, but at the instance of the Government of Bombay entirely. I have no doubt that the provincial Governments found themselves straitened in their means owing to the calamity of the famine. It is part of the provincial system in India that the savings which occur from year to year from good administration should be piled up in order to meet a possible calamity such as came two years ago. It is a necessary consequence that when that calamity occurs these balances should be dissipated, and that the provincial Governments should find themselves with an empty exchequer. One thing I want to point out also. Provincial Governments do not require a working balance. We undertake to meet the claims of provincial Governments upon our treasuries so long as these claims are within the object of the estimates which have been passed by us. The consequence is that if the provincial Government starts with a balance of *nil*, it is nevertheless perfectly in a position to carry out the whole of its financial operations during the year. Sir Edwin Collen, for example, spends, I suppose, fifteen or sixteen crores of rupees a year. He has not got a single rupee to his credit. All that he has to his credit are the Budget grants. It is exactly the same with the provincial Governments. They do not require a working balance, although I quite admit that it is done in the ordinary way of business. The rule is that when a provincial Government's resources are exhausted, the Government of India steps in and takes over the expenditure, but we cannot undertake to go over the expenditure *ab initio* and place the local Governments in the same position as they would have been had there been no calamity. We cannot undertake to relieve the provincial Governments of all anxiety on the subject of famine and plague. When calamities of that sort are abroad, we,

MUST RESTRICT OUR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER DIRECTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur has referred to some extent to the cost of telegrams. I do not like to say anything more than this, that the matter is engaging the attention of the Secretary of State. How far he has gone is more than I can say, but the obstacle has been the claims of companies. When we will be able to get round these claims of the companies by giving a guarantee is more than I can say, I have no doubt that after the remarks of such an authority as the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta the subject will be taken up again. In conclusion, my Lord, I wish to thank the honourable members for their goodness in referring to me personally, and to the circumstances under which I hand over charge of my department to my successor. I am pleased to be able to do so at a time when everything looks prosperous. It depends neither upon me nor upon him, nor does it depend on your Excellency's Government, that that state of things should be maintained. I hope there are good times in store, and that this season of prosperity will last sufficiently long to enable your Excellency's Government to take up the questions that have been pressed upon us to-day, namely, the remission of a part of the existing taxation. It would have given me great pleasure, after having had something to do with increasing people's burdens in this land, had I had the opportunity of taking part in the remission of them. I consider it, for reason I have stated, premature to do so, and, therefore, that task I hand over to my successor. In this country changes of *personnel* are very frequent. One's name remains for a short time, but I think one's wark remains longer. Although perhaps my name and its connection with the Financial Department of the Government of India—a connection lasting now for twenty-nine years—may shortly be forgotten, yet I am convinced that a part of my work will remain behind me, and that I shall have done something by that work to make some return to India for all that I have received from her.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the President said:—The discussion to which we have listened has been far from devoid of interest, but although it has elicited a difference of opinion such as may legitimately be expected, it has, on the whole, been marked by an unusual unanimity of sentiment, due, no doubt, in the main to the prosperous circumstances in which we find ourselves, but nevertheless gratifying both to the Government and to the Financial Member, with whose last Indian Budget we are dealing. The official life of Sir James Westland, to whose affecting farewell we have none of us, listened without emotion, has been as he has just told us indissolubly bound up with the finances of India. If the Finance Member in India is chided and reproached for his misfortunes in bad times, at least he should not be robbed of his share of credit for better days. I am sure that the Council will cordially join with me in assuring Sir James Westland of our grateful appreciation of his long and arduous labours, and in wishing him equal success in whatever work he may set his hands to in the future. With regard to his speech, he has represented himself as a much less charitable individual than he really is. To myself it is, I confess, a source of no slight pleasure that the first Financial Statement to which I should have listened in this Council has been one of so gratifying a description. My belief, more than once expressed on previous occasions, in the economic vitality of this country, and in the solidity and range of its resources, and in its capacity for industrial expansion far beyond what has hitherto been deemed possible, is confirmed by the experience of the past year. I recognise that the circumstances have been exceptionally favourable. War has fortunately ceased upon the frontier, there has been a high and almost a uniform rate exchange; there has been a notable expansion in certain industries, harvests have been abundant on the other hand, and there have been corresponding sources of depression and alarm in the recurrence of plague, which neither the resources of science nor the utmost administrative vigilance have so far succeeded in defeating, and which has made heavy inroads upon the Imperial as well as upon provincial exchequers. That the net result of these contending influences should yet be a balance of 4 3-4 crores, is indicative to my mind, not merely of uncommon powers of recuperation, but of a marvellous latent resrve of strength. We have been criticised in these circumstances for not having proposed a remission of taxation. That criticism has found capable expression in more than one quarter at this table to-day. I quite understand and I

DO NOT IN ANY DEGREE DEPRECATE SUCH CRITICISM.

It is the natural and legitimate desire of taxpayers all over the world to obtain relief from what they regard, or at least represent as their burdens, to feel a passion for relief swelling in their bosoms in proportion to the apparent existence of means for satisfying it. I doubt not that payers of income-tax would have welcomod the extention of a scale of exemption. The Hon. the Maharajah of Durbhanga pleaded their cause with great ability, and was anxious for the extention of the scale from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500; the Hon. Mr. Charlu took much the same view; and the Hon. Mr. LaTouche pleaded for some relaxation of the same system. I may add also, that it is equally the desire of Government, not merely to earn popularity that may result from a remission of taxation—although my experience is that popularity so won is a very ephemeral asset—but also in the interests of good government itself, to reduce the burdens upon the people. But there are considerations in this case, both normal and exceptional, which decided us to take the opposite course. The normal consideration of which I speak was that of ordinary caution. To reduce taxation in one year to re-impose it in the next, is a condition to which Governments have frequently been driven by unforeseen events, but it is one which it is better to avoid by excess of prudence at the time than to meet with whatever ingenuity, at a later period. The special circumstances which even more than these general considerations decided us against any remission of taxation in the forthcoming year, are known to all. It is not unlikely that we may be invited before long to inaugurate momentous changes in the financial system of the Indian Empire. What these changes may be none of us as yet know. We reserve our entire liberty to examine and consider them when they are submitted to us by her Majesty's Government as a result of the expert enquiry now proceeding in London; but it must be obvious to the least informed that prospects of any such change as we may decide to undertake must depend very largely upon the position of the credit that we enjoy at the time in the eyes of the world; and that they will be enhanced by

EVIDENCES OF FINANCIAL STRENGTH

to which large balance expanding resources are the best testimony, and that they might be correspondingly imperilled by any stringency or insecurity here. We may be called upon to take steps that we affect the entire future of Indian trade and finance. We cannot afford, therefore to slacken our hold upon any implement that may conduce to their success. There is another respect in which we may be thought to have carried caution to excessive lengths. The honourable member has framed his estimates for the next year upon the basis of 15 3-4d. the rupees. This under estimation for so I think it may be called must not be taken to indicate the least want of confidence on the part of the Indian Government. For my part I have every belief that the rupee will retain throughout the ensuing year the same position that it has done during the past. I may even go further and say that I shall be disappointed if we are not able to invest a 16d. rupee with greater durability than any which it has hitherto attained. I am glad to have heard in the speeches of those hon'ble members who have a special knowledge of the circumstances and needs of outlying provinces, notably in the speech of the hon'ble Mr. Rees, speaking for Madras, I think if he will allow me to say so, speaking for interests rather more wide than the railways of Madras. In the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Spence, speaking for Bombay, the generous recognition and assistance that has been rendered by the Government of India to those subordinate Governments, who have been in distress. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta indeed argued that inadequate treatment had been given to his province of Bombay. Now let me assure him that I have

SPECIALLY INTERESTED MYSELF IN THE FATE AND FORTUNES OF BOMBAY.

I have been in frequent correspondence with its Governor on the subject. I have been most anxious that financial justice should be tempered with some financial mercy. I believe that the Government of Bombay are themselves on the whole content with the treatment meted out to them. I was glad to find that the hon'ble member, although he commenced his remarks in a tone of criticism, ended them in a spirit of generous, I might almost say of wholesale congratulation. Ordinary grants, as I may call them, that we have made to provincial Governments in relief of the heavy burdens which have been laid upon them by direct charges of plague and famine, amount to 42 lakhs. We have given to them in addition the extraordinary sum of 70 lakhs, a gift which, while it is no criterion of the ordinary opportunities or desserts, while it must not be interpreted by them as a precedent upon which they can rely, is yet, I hope, fairly proportionate on the present occasion both to our abundance and to their peeds. The provincial contract system is one for successful working, of which a good deal of consideration is required at both ends, I scarcely hope that provincial Governments, while they press upon us obligations of munificence, will not lose sight of the corresponding obligation of economy. I am entirely in agreement with some remarks that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur with respect to the present high rate of telegraphic charges I regard that rate as inimical to trade as being a barrier to the ever-growing intercourse between India and the mother country, and as being absolute and anomalous in itself, I have already considered the question. I may say that I have placed it in the category of twelve important questions, all of them waiting, to be taken up, all of them questions which ought to have been taken up long ago to which, as soon as I have time, I propose to address myself. What these questions are I do not propose to relieve the curiousity of hon'ble members. By now informing them it is conceivable that I may have to add a thirteenth to their number in respect of an appeal by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans with regard to the Small Cause Court Judges in the Mofussil. But another question has been raised by hon'ble member sitting at this table, which I am unable to add to the dozen already alluded to. I am unable to add to it the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis that I should acquiesce in the

REDUCTION OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

I can assure him that no such proposal will form part of the programme of the Government of India during my time. As regards railways, Sir James Westland has indicated in the Budget Statement that for the moment our motto is "festina lente," although this must not be taken to mark any policy of revulsion from that which has lately been pursued. There are times, however, at which it is desirable to go a little slower than the maximum pace. I am, however, rather in sympathy with what fell from the Maharaja of Darbhunga concerning the encouragement of light guage feeder railways. Since I came here I have authorised the construction of some hundreds of miles of such lines. I should say in this context that one subject to which I propose to turn my attention while at Simla is the whole question and policy of the Government in respect of railways in India, and our attitude towards private enterprise in particular. I am not satisfied with the condition of affairs which lays the Indian Government open to the charge, whether it be true or false. I have not as yet knowledge that enables me to pronounce in difference to offers of assistance that are made to it of hostility to investment of British capital in the country. We may hope much from fixity of exchange if we can succeed in establishing it. I should be glad if Government could at the same time by its own attitude encourage what I hope may before long be pronounced an inclination towards India of financial currents in the mercantile world.

THE SUBJECT OF IRRIGATION

is one that appeals very closely to my concern. We are all familiar with the aphorism about the service of a statesman who can make two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before in India. We do not need to be reminded of the direct and almost immediate benefit to the agrarian class that results from an increase in the area of cultivation. I shall not embark upon any discussion of the rival advantages of irrigation and railways, because such a discussion would not be germane to this debate, and is, in reality, futile. The Government of India has never been inclined to balance its duties in these respects one against other, and they would, I think, be unwise to do so. Nevertheless, the annual allotment of 75 lakhs which has for some time been made to irrigation, might, I think with advantage, be extended. I have persuaded Sir James Westland in his estimate for the forthcoming year to give me another ten lakhs for that purpose. Had I asked for more, he would have been willing to give me more, but the scheme of irrigation is not a project upon which you can start quite as expeditiously or as easily as you can upon railroads. In the first place, the best areas for the purpose have already been utilized, and fresh schemes are likely to be less profitable, and therefore require more consideration than their predecessors. In the next place, very careful surveys would require to be made and levels have to be taken, and a staff must be got together. The investigation of existing rights has in all probability to be undertaken, and it is not the case therefore, as is sometimes imagined, that as soon as a cheque is drawn it can at once, so to speak, be cashed in the terms of tanks and canals. For these reasons it has been found that we are not in a position in the forthcoming year to spend more than an additional ten lakhs upon irrigation, although in succeeding years, if our finances continue to flourish, I hope that we may present to you a more extended programme. I am about, in course of a visit to the Punjab, to inspect the great irrigation works that have been taken from the Chenab river, which were favourably alluded to in the speech of the Hon. Pandit Suraj Kaul. I shall hope to learn a good deal, there, both concerning the present system and as to future requirements. It only remains for me to thank you for your co-operation in the labours of the Session which is now about to conclude and to terminate the discussion and to announce that this Council is adjourned *sine die*.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF MARCH, 1899.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country the rise being brisk to rapid in several places. Readings are highest in Gujarat and lowest at and about Lahore. Gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi Bhuj, Ajmere, Aurangabad, Belgaum, Cochin and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karachi 14 at Bhavnagar Para Amraoti and Surat and 12 at Aurangabad.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal in Berar and at Allahabad, Jhansi, Jubbulpore Nagpur Secunderabad and Masulipatam and the minimum 6° to 9° in excess at Lahore, Delhi, Jhansi, Ajmere, Saugor, Amraoti, Malegaon and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Amraoti and Akola and the lowest 61° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at the majority of the reporting stations.

Moderate showers have fallen at Colombo and a few drops at Belgaum.

Pressure is comparatively high in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar and moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Mangalore.

G. L. TOWERS,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, MAR. 29.

Wednesday: The barometer has risen over a greater part of the country, the rise having been rapid over the Punjab and Upper Sind. Pressure is high over Burma and the Bay, relatively high in North Bombay, and low over North Punjab on the one hand, and North Bengal on the other. Winds are north-westerly and westerly over Rajputana, Central India and the Gangetic Plain, southerly to south-westerly on the Bay coasts and variable elsewhere. The southerly wind in the Bay blows strongly, but elsewhere the force is light or moderate. The weather is slightly clouded and is feebly disturbed in places. Thus showers are reported from Barrisal, Assam, Darjeeling, Kashmir, and Baluchestan, and from Belgaum, Bijapur and Tennevelly, except in Assam. The rainfall amounts are small. The mean temperature has risen in Madras and Deccan, but fallen or been steady elsewhere. Heat is, however, still, excessive except in the Assam Valley, Upper Burma and North Bombay, where the weather is now cooler than usual. The highest maximum reported is 107 deg. at Raipur, Sambalpur and Chayebassa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th March, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·752
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	74·7
Dew Point ...	71·4
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·688
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	76·3
General Directions of wind* ... ENE, W, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	232

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—March 28.

10 p.m.	80·7

WEDNESDAY—March 29.

6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	86·9
4 p.m.	85·3

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Maundy Thursday, March 30.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. J. Owen Evans.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Good Friday.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—1st part of Communion Office and the Reproaches.
9-30 a.m.—Stations of the Cross.
12 to 3 p.m.—Three hours Service. Preacher Rev. Father Moore.
8 p.m.—Evensong. Preacher Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for the Mission to the Jews.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH PAREL.

Good Friday, March 31.

(Madras time.)

8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. With Story of the Cross.

Easter Day, April 2.

8-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Good Friday, March 31.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service, and Sermon.—Hymns 113, 111 and 109.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and sermon.—Hymns 120, 122 and 124.

The offertories for Church expenses and poor Relief.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Dalziel's correspondent at New York says he has had an opportunity of inspecting, at Bristol, the yacht which is being built to sail against Sir T. Lipton's *Shamrock* for the defence of the America Cup. There are 40 frames in position, together with the deck beams, but no plating has yet been affixed. The frames are very light. Bronze plates 7-40in. thick will be used for the underbody, and plates of nickel steel for the top sides. Steel will be used everywhere in the interior, and the spars and mast will also be of steel. The dimensions of the vessel are 131 ft. 4in. over all, and beam and depth 24ft. 2½in. There are to be 77 frames. The keel is 20 inches wide at the top, and 29 feet long, and weighs 95 tons. The sternpost of bronze, 5 inches wide, stands at an angle of 45 degs. The flooring plates are 12 inches deep amidship, tapering to 5 inches, and the stringers 28 inches, tapering to 14 inches. The displacement of the vessel is 150 tons, with a wetted surface of 2,935 spuare feet. The sail area is computed at 11,500 square feet. The weight of the plating is to be 22,296 lb. The midship section has more beam and is rounder, with a fuller turn to the bilge, and is wider everywhere than the old *Defender* and is expected to outsail the older vessel by 8 m. in a 30 miles' race.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s, 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Faringdon Road. London, England.

THE CHURCH CRISIS.

The Council of the Churchmen's Union have forwarded a statement and memorial to the Queen, and copies to the chief officers of State and the bishops. They say that they "view with deep regret the attacks that have been levelled against the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England, and through them upon your Most Gracious Majesty as defender of the faith and head of our National Church." The memorial states that:—

The Council of the Churchmen's Union has learned with deep regret the line of action which is being advocated by the recently issued manifesto of the English Church Union. As representing its members who are not able to sympathise with any extreme section of the National Church, the Council of the Churchmen's Union desires to make it clear (*a*) that no extreme wing truly represents the religious sentiments of the vast majority of the laity and of the more intelligent clergy; (*b*) that the Churchmen's Union calls upon its members to give every support in their power to the bishops who are loyally striving to maintain the status of the National Church in regard to her scriptural orthodoxy, her progressive attitude in relation to doctrine, and her independence of the Italian mission in this country; (*c*) that the disloyalty to the principles of episcopacy which has been gaining ground among many of the less thoughtful clergy and a small number of æsthetic laymen is a matter of sincere regret to the Churchmen's Union; (*d*) that, in view of the grave crisis through which the Church of England is passing, the Churchmen's Union considers that the time has come when all moderate and loyal members of the three great historic schools of thought which have hitherto found a place within the limits of the National Church should draw together in order to defend her from that inevitable disruption with which disloyalty and disobedience are now threatening her.

The Bishop of Winchester has sent a long reply to a letter from Lord Halifax, enclosing the recently published statement of the English Church Union. Dr. Randall Davidson says:—"God has entrusted us in the Church of England as it is with a magnificent, an incomparable heritage. In its essence, in its spiritual life, the Church is, of course, indestructible. But the opportunity of work for God and good which is given us by our present position in the fabric of English life is not indestructible, and some of those who are described (I hope mistakenly) as your followers are I fear, doing their best to destroy it. Will any thoughtful man gravely contend that the ritual questions at issue in the recent strifes can be fairly ranked as fundamental principles? I would ask such men rather by which alternative are the principes of the Church more gravely imperilled, by the abandonment in a few churches of some ritual accretion, or by the resolve to retain such usages in opposition to the deliberate direction of a unanimous episcopate, studiously anxious to be just. To have asked such a question of John Keble would have been an insult."

In an interview with a "Central News" reporter Viscount Halifax has further unfolded his ideas, concluding thus:—"The real point at issue is the authority of the Judicial Committee to determine the doctrine and ceremonies of the Church. The charge of lawlessness stands or falls with this. Against the claim to such authority Mr. Kable protested emphatically from the very first, and the protest has been continued ever since."

He has also, in the course of a reply to the Bishop of Winchester, said:—

The Church of England, as you say, has "a magnificent and incomparable heritage." No one recognises that fact more thankfully than I do. But it is because I, in common with thousands of others, desire to see the whole of that heritage preserved, even in respect to the externals of religion, as, for example, in regard to the use of incense, which has the sanction of the whole Church, east and west alike, and in regard to "Reservation" for the sick, which is admittedly primitive and a necessity if the sick and dying are not often to be deprived of Communion, that we have spoken as we have.

The correspondent at Rome of the *Times* wrote on March 5:—The chief organ of the Jesuits in Rome, the *Voce della Verita*, contains to-day an interesting account of the meeting held on Tuesday last at Cannon Street Hotel under the presidency of Lord Halifax. It may amuse Lord Halifax and his "Catholic" supporters to see themselves as Jesuits see them; at the same time English Churchmen who are sufficiently misguided to remain "Protestant" may derive some edification from the attitude of the Jesuit organ. The *Voce della Verita* writes:—

The crisis in the English Church has been watched with keen interest in Italy, both in political circles and in the neighbourhood of the Vatican. In political circles undisguised apprehension has constantly been expressed lest the growth of the practice of confession and other Ritualistic innovations should sap the fibre and destroy the manliness of the English character, which Italians still admire as the most robust type of civilised humanity. In the Vatican the development of Ritualism has been regarded with mingled contempt and interest. Genuine Roman Catholics are heartily amused at English attempts to "play at Catholicism," though at the same time they evidently expect Ritualist practices to strengthen Romish tendencies within the English Church, much as the use of leaden soldiers is expected to foster the military spirit in Prussian princes. Similarly, Ritualistic claims to be "Catholic" are laughed to scorn. Has not the Pope declared Anglican orders to lack validity? Yet it is believed that the centripetal tendency and hunger for orthodoxy which have led Ritualists to claim "Catholicity" will lead them ultimately to re-enter the Roman fold if they are properly enticed, and ever and anon judiciously snubbed, by Rome. Doubtless these Roman Catholics are wrong and Lord Halifax is right. Yet knowledge of human nature has not invariably been the weakest point of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York intend to hear the arguments in certain ritual cases which have been referred to them by the diocesan bishops at Lambeth Palace, beginning on Monday, May 8, at ten o'clock.

At Yarmouth Police Court the Rev. Forbes Phillips vicar of Gorleston, was summoned for assaulting Charles Edmund Wincott, who was one of the speakers at the opening meeting of the Kensit crusade at Yarmouth, as reported in last week's *Overland Mail*. The magistrates inflicted a fine of 40s. and costs, with the alternative of a mouth's imprisonment. The vicar said:—"I will take the time. It is a gross miscarriage of justice. I struck out in self-defence." A later telegram says that, although Mr. Phillips had resolved to go to prison, the fine was paid by a friend.

The Church Association has issued a long reply to the E. C. U. manifesto, concluding as follows:—

Now all this priestly centralisation means simply the old "Popery." Lord Halifax himself said, "Is there a single instructed Christian who would not prefer Leo XIII, to the Privy Council?" (*E.C. U. Gazette*, May 26, 1886.) To bring about that "reunion" he has been cleverly working his "union" ever since. The connivance of Lord Salisbury, who has packed the bench of bishops with men upon whom he can rely to aid this counter-Reformation conspiracy, constitutes now a grave national danger of the most urgent kind, not merely to the purity of the faith and the welfare of the Established Church, but to the liberties of Englishmen as citizens and subjects. We cannot suffer an "empire within the Queen's Empire" to be again set up. Lord Salisbury, as Prime Minister, must be taught that on this subject all sorts and conditions of men, except his own priest party and the Romanists, are at one. And the way to bring this home to him is to organise at once, each in his own neighbourhood, in support of the Church Discipline Bill of 1899, which comes on for its second reading on May 10 and which has been brought in by the friends of the Church Association and is supported by many leading Protestants of every denomination. This measure will provide a lay judge of the first rank, will prevent bishops from denying justice to any man, and will secure a final appeal to the Crown, on the merits of each grievance complained of. In this way the lawless and rebellious clergy who seek to become "masters" will be reduced to their true position as "ministers" of our Church. For, be it remembered, we are not now seeking to alter either doctrine or discipline; nor is it the business of any "Court" to do either. But we are bound to insist that "the civil power" is the only judge whether the terms of a written contract have or have not been observed by the man who receives pay, position, dwelling-house, and "freehold" rights on the faith of his having voluntarily promised before God and man that he would faithfully observe that written contract. The civil power alone has been endowed by God with this right, and in dealing with cergymen's benefices we are but "rendering to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," while truth and honesty are being preserved by "God's minister appointed for this very thing."

It must be admitted that in points of style, force and dignity this contrasts very unfavourably with the E.C.U. memorandum.

Another letter appears in Thursday's *Times* from Sir W. V. Harcourt, from which we clip the following characteristic passage:—

At last we have *confitentes reos*. The Romanising caucus has gathered its forces in the Grafton Gallery, St. Paul's, and the Cannon Street Hotel. The rebellion has been formally announced, and ecclesiastical anarchy proclaimed with all solemnity. The archbishops are menaced, the law is defied, and every priest is henceforth to be his own Pope. The meeting of the 200 at Holborn Town Hall was only a preliminary skirmish. Lord Halifax, the ecclesiastical Jack Cade, reserved himself for greater things. I know not if Cannon Gore will declare himself absolutely unconscious of Cannon Street Hotel. It is a great thing gained to have forced these gentlemen into the open. Those who have paid any attention to these matters have long been well acquainted with the nature and extent of this lawless conspiracy. But it suited the purpose of those whose duty it was to deal with it, partly from sympathy, mostly from cowardice, to maintain or feign an ignorance which absolved them from action. The blindness of the Gallios of the Treasury Bench is conceivable, but that the ignorance of the Episcopate of the real condition of the Church which is under their charge is as profound as they profess posses the limits of belief.

THE REAL HERO OF OMDURMAN.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, in his just published work on the Khartoum campaign, gives a vivid description of the repulse of the attack on Macdonald's brigade. When Mr. Burleigh, who looked down upon the affair from the slopes of the Surgham hills, where the scene lay spread before him like a picture, saw the Khalifa's 10,000 warriors charging down upon Macdonald and his Soudanese brigade from one direction, and the Sheiks El Din and Khamil advancing to attack him in rear, he feared that he was about to witness a catastrophe; "an order was sent to Macdonald, which, had it been obeyed, would have ensured inevitable disaster to the brigade, if not a catastrophe to the army." He was bade to retire by, possibly, his division commander. Macdonald knew better than to attempt a retrograde movement in the face of so fleet and daring a foe. It would have spelled annihilation. The sturdy Highlandman said, "I'll no do it. I'll see them d——d first. We maun just fight." Mr. Burleigh thus describes the affair:—

By far the finest feature of that morning of battles was the action fought by Colonel Macdonald with his brigade. The dervish forces that sought to crush him numbered fully 20,000 men. To oppose them he had but four battalions, or in all less than 3,000 Soudannese and Egyptian soldiers. With a tact, coolness, and hardihood I have never seen equalled, Colonel Macdonald manœuvred and fought his men. They responded to his call with confidence and alacrity, begotten of long acquintance and implicit faith in their leader. He had led several of the battalions through a score of fierce fights and skirmishes, always emerging and covering himself and his men with glory, honour, and victory. All of them knew him, they were proud of him, and reposed implicit confidence in their General. Unmistakably the Khalifa and his son, the Sheikh Ed Din thought that their fortunate hour had come—that, in detail, they would destroy first Macdonald, then one by one the other Khedivial brigades. What might have been, had father and son arrived at the same time and distance on both sides of Macdonald, as they evidently intended. I will not venture to discuss. Happily the onslaughts of the wild, angry dervishes did not quite synchronise, and Colonel Macdonald was able to devote virtually his whole firing strength to the overthrow of the Khalifa's division ere rapidly turning about first one then another of his battalions to deal with the Sheikh Ed Din's unbroken columns. The enemy on both sides got very close in, hundreds of them being killed almost at the feet of the men of the 1st Khedivial brigade. Dervish spears were thrown into and over the staunch and unyielding Soudanese and Fellaheen soldiery. Peake's, Lawrie's, and de Rougemont's batteries stood their ground, side by side with the infantry, never wavering, firing point-blank upon the dervish masses. . . . Steady as a gladiator, with what to some of us looked like inevitable disaster staring him in the face, Colonel Mcdonald foughbt his brigade for all it was worth. He quickly moved upon the best available ground, formed up, wheeled about, and stood to die or win. He won practically unaided, for the pinch was all but over when the Camel Corps, hurrying up, formed upon his right, after he had faced about to receive the Sheik Ed Din's onslaught. The Lincolns, who arrived later on, helped to hasten the flight of the enemy, whose repulse was assured ere they or any of Wauchope's brigade were within 1,200 yards of Macdonald. Lewis' brigade were not even able to assist so much, and such outside help as came in time to be of use was in the first instance from the guns of Major Williams' and another battery, and the Maxims upon the left near Surgham hurried forward by the Sirdar himself, as I saw. General Hunter came over to the headquarters-staff galloping to get assistance and rode back with Wauchope's brigade, which doubled for a considerable distance, so serious was the situation and nervous the tension of that thrilling ten minutes. Had the brilliant the splendid deed of arms wrought by Macdonald been done under the eyes of a Sovereign, or in some other armies, he had surely been created a General on the spot. If the public are in search of the real hero of the battle of Omdurman, there he is, ready made—one who committed no blunder to be redeemed by courageous conduct afterwards. He boldly exercised his right of personal judgment in a moment of extreme peril, and the result amply justified the soundness of his decision.

"AMERICANISM."

INTERVIEW WITH ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

A *Chronicle*, correspondent in Rome, writes:—Archbishop Ireland may certainly be taken as one of the personages in the English-speaking Catholic world who will play an important part in the next period of development and reform. His Grace of St. Paul, Minnesota, stands out as a rugged figure amongst Curialist wearers of the purple and the routine of pageant at the Vatican. While I spoke freely with him at the Hotel Bristol, he only wore the familiar surtout and Roman collar of English and American priests. His stern yet benevolent face is that of an apostle. He is terribly in earnest, as will be seen from the following collequy, which, with the Archdishop's full consent, may be taken as a message to his friends, and a reply to misinterpretations which, though unintentional, he considers to the damaging to a great cause. I shall fail to reproduce the flowing and sparkling French of the illustrious Churchman, whose elevation to the Cardinalate has only been adjourned by the illness of Leo XIII.

"At first," said he, "I felt reluctant to enter upon delicate questions which only time can clear up. But I accede as an American Bishop speaking to the representative of a paper in sympathy and touch with the United States. It affords me an opportunity of dispelling wrong views and of giving in a nutshell the maxims which we consider essential to the human working of what we believe to be God's Church on earth. Let me begin by disconnecting the new word 'Heckerism.' I knew Father Hecker well, and like other great minds he had certain views which began and ended with himself. One of these was the direct inspiration by the Holy Ghost of individuals. This apparently daring doctrine really meant little more than that godly help is not wanting to those who display initiative. I frequently told him that he was ambiguous, and would undoubtedly be misunderstood. This has come to pass."

"To come to more important matters," the Archbishop added, "we have undoubtedly laid great stress upon natural virtues. We maintain, especially in the case of the clergy, that temperance and love of truth, for instance, are so necessary that they cannot be replaced by any purely devotional fidelity. A priest of intemperate habits has sterilised his mission. A priest who stretches his personal casuistry to prevarication and mental reserve is only justifying the enemies of the Church in affirmations which, though false, are heard far and wide."

I then asked the Archbishop whether it was true that he was inimical to the religious orders. He promptly answered that this was an utterly groundless charge. He believed that no nobler ideal could be conceived than the three vows of voluntary poverty and sacrifice of all self-indulgences cheerfully taken and loyally carried out by the monastic congregations. But he objected to the parochial or educational encroachments of the "regular" upon the secular clergy. The episcopacy and its sub-hierarchy were, he said, the real foundation of ecclesiastical work. Japan was only one instance of the evanescence of the material plant of the Catholic Church, where bishops were superseded by rings of friars and corporations. "Even in England," added Dr. Ireland, "the revival of the Catholic faith in the reign of James II. was blighted because the King fell into the hands of regulars, who thought their purpose best served by not at once restoring a genuine hierarchy."

The Archbishop added:—"I pass over the Catholics of England as not in my province. We in America discovered that the Jesuits were bitterly opposed to the establishment of our Catholic University in Washington. They wanted it themselves, and tried to circumvent the Pope. But Leo XIII pointedly warned me not to allow the American bishops to be caught in their toils. My views on this subject are those of Cardinal Manning, who went farther than I do. To insinuate that 'Americanism' means the transference of the religious orders to the melting pot is a calumny. They have produced countless saints, and have their own exalted mission. But American Catholicism requires a priesthood deeply imbued with natural and civic virtues."

In conclusion, I asked the Archbishop a question about his general attitude before and after the war. He said:—

"I will put it all in three words. Before hostilities broke out I was pacifically favorable to Spain. But when the blast of war sounded I forgot everything except that I was an American citizen anointed to love my country. As to the other matter, I cannot say anything of my presence at the Disarmament Congress. That is a matter which must be left to the charge of others. I might be one of two representatives or there might be another and a higher solution. I am at the double service of my spiritual office and temporal citizenship."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Lane has commissioned Mr. Le Gallienne to write a critical volume upon the works of Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The book will be of about the same length as Mr. Le Gallienne's study of Mr. Meredith's works, of which four editions have been sold, and of which a fifth edition, revised, is now being printed.

Nearly thirty years have passed since Professor Tyndall published his Hours of Exercise in the Alps. The volume, which presented him as the enthusiastic mountaineer has been out of print. Now a fresh edition of it is being prepared by Mrs. Tyndall, who was her husband's companion in the Alps, as in all his work. She will bring the volume up to date so far as the progress of Alpine climbing may have made that necessary.

The memoir of the Duchess of Teck is in print, and will be out immediately the proofs have been corrected. The materials for the book proved to be extensive and of exceptional interest. The Duchess lived a busy life, but amid it all she contrived to keep her diary. This is a perfect storehouse of kindly gossip, relating to the notable people she met, and the events with which she was associated.

Mr. John Buchan won an unusual distinction in having his first novel accepted for serial publication by no less a magazine than Chambers's. Next week he will publish, through Mr. John Lane, a volume of moorland tales of his own people. The title is Grey Weather, of which there is a good deal in Scotland as elsewhere. Sere is the heather says Mr. Buchan in an introductory ballad, and Mirk is the weather. Mr. Buchan is an Oxford man, and has won the Stanhope and Newdegate prizes.

A remarkable literary relic of Thackeray is coming up for sale at Sotheby's. This is a complete set of The Constitution and Public Ledger, the paper which bore so intimately on his fortunes. When the stamp duty disappeared, an impetus was given to newspaper ventures. Thackeray invested his fortune in this one and lost it, which probably made all for the enrichment of English literature since he then turned seriously to his pen. It was doubted if there existed a complete file of the paper from Sept. 15 1836 to July 1 1837. There are many articles in the pages by Thackeray.

It is arranged that the Publishers' Congress shall take place in London on June 7, 8, and 9. The place of conference will be the Stationers' Hall and the Stationers' Hall Company are to extend hospitalities to the delegates, of whom from 150 to 200 are expected. Nothing definite can be said yet as to the subjects to be discussed, but not a few of these will be of general interest. For example, a debate on the relationships of author and publisher, the world over, may be expected. Copyright which offers endless points for discussion, will also come up.

Sir John Lubbock's new volume on a natural history subject will be ready shortly. A volume by another member of the family, Mr. Alfred Lubbock, Sir John's brother, is also in preparation. It is called Memories of Eton and Etonians, and relates largely to sport at that famous college when Mr. Alfred Lubbock was a pupil. His contemporaries included Lord Minto, now Governor-General of Canada, and Sir Redvers Buller. As captain of the Eton Eleven in 1863, Mr. Lubbock made the remarkable score of 174 not out, against Winchester. Then in a match, Gentlemen v. Players, he went well over the century. Besides cricket he played lawn tennis and football, and was, altogether, a notable sportsman.

Mr. Heinemann is to issue at 1s. 6d. net, a series of copyright novels beginning this month. He should call the venture the Summer Library for that exactly expresses the idea of it. In summer people turn to the lighter reading and they want cheap volumes to put in their pockets for the seaside. Mr. Heinemann is to make a beginning with Felix Gras' Reds of the Midi which Mr. Gladstone read with interest. Later, there will be issued in the series stories by Ouida, Mrs. Riddell Miss Ada Cambridge and Mr. Frank Barrett. The volumes are to be bound in red cloth, with a uniform design. When winter comes they will cease appearing for a time.

This spring Mr. Rowland Ward will publish another volume on the wild animals of the world. It refers to the great and small game of Africa, and is an account of their distribution, habits, and natural history. There will also be numerous experiences of the pursuit of them in the field by well-known hunters. The contributors include Mr. F. C. Selous, Lord Delamere, Major Swayne Sir Harry Johnston and Mr. A. E. Pease M. P. Where a particular animal such as the lion has an extended range it will be treated of by hunters familiar with the various parts. Special attention is being given to the pictures, some of which are to be hand-colored.

Dr. Max Nordau's new novel The Drones Must Die will be published by Mr. Heinemann before the end of the month.—A novel by Mr. Tighe Hopkins entitled Nell Haffenden appeared in two volumes some years ago. Messrs. Chatto are to republish it in single volume with illustrations. The same firm are bringing out next week a story by Mr. T. W. Speight, The Doom of Siva. It was a Gentleman's Annual.—A story of English provincial life founded on a long acquaintance with it is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The title is The Green Field and the author Mr. Neil Wynn Williams.—Mr. Mullett Ellis has written a story of the pursuit of the Khalifa which Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall will publish shortly. —An Irish story Maureen Moore by Mr. Rupert Alexander is being published by Mr. Thomas Burleigh.—We receive the following from Mr. John Long :—"It is rumoured that Eibbon Berkley, the author of Oswald Steele, a novel on Ritualism and the marriage problem, which Mr. John Long has just published, is the assumed name of a lady who was formerly a prominent political speaker. A book of hers published anonymously a few years ago reached a sale of close on 100,000 copies. Will the editor kindly make copy ?—The title of Mr. Benjamin Swift's new novel will be Siren City. The volume will be published in the late summer or early autumn by Messrs. Methuen, and in America by Messrs. Dodd and Mead.

Dr. Parker is publishing with Messrs. Horace Marshall a volume entitled Studies in Texts.—Another book announced by the same firm is from the pen of Dr. Morgan Grace, who went through the New Zealand war of the sixties on medical service. It is entitled Sketches and Incidents of the Maori War, and will be fully illustrated. A volume of sermons by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Canon Gore, Dean Hole, and other leaders in the Church of England is being published by Messrs. Skeffington under the title The Church's Message to Men. An early volume in Putnam's Heroes of the Nation Series will deal with Bismarck and the New German Empire. The writer is Mr. J. W. Headlam of Cambridge. Mr. Burleigh is about to publish, for Mr. J. C. Bailey, a volume of essays dealing with eight of the great English letter-writers. The title is Studies in Some Famous Letters.

The publication of the authorised version of Tolstoy's new novel, Resurrection will be begun serially. Mr. Vladimir Tchertkoff, the author's representative in England, has made arrangements for a weekly issue in Europe, and a monthly issue in America, the latter not to prejudice publications elsewhere. The issue will be complete next September, when the firm of Walter Scott will publish the authorised version in volume form. The novel contains about eighty chapters, three or four of which will be issued in each weekly instalment. In the British Isles there will be no copyright in the work. The story is illustrated by Professor Pasternak, of the Moscow School of Art. Numbers of periodicals in Europe and America have subscribed for the authorised version in their respective languages. The proceeds from the sale of this version are to be devoted to assisting emigrants of the Dukhobortsi sect to settle in Canada. Members of this Russian sect refuse, on religious and moral grounds, to bear arms. They have now received the Czar's permission to emigrate. From what we have seen of this sect in the Caucasus of their scrupulously neat and clean, and well-built wooden cottages, their farming their schools, and the like, we believe the Dukhobortsi will make excellent settlers in the Dominion.

Lord Delamere, during his recent expedition into East Equatorial Africa, made a very valuable collection of zoological specimens, some of which he is presenting to the Natural History Museum. He succeeded in taking a series of photographs of most of the representative animals met with, including elephants, giraffes, zebras, antelopes, gazelles, etc., etc. As the pictures show the characters of the country as well as the natural features and positions of the animals in their wild state, the photographs are of great scientific interest. They will be included in an important new book, Great and Small Game of Africa, to be published shortly by Mr. Rowland Ward.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Despite a series of bad seasons in different parts of New South Wales, which have told heavily on the pastoral and agricultural industries of the colony, in industrial and commercial progress remains unchecked as shown by the import and export returns for 1898. According to these, the value of the imports in 1898 was £24,453,560, against £21,744,350 in 1897, being an increase of £2,709,210 ; the exports for 1898 being £9,921,050, an increase of £3,227,521 on the previous year. The exports of domestic produce amounted to £17,727,067, or £669,594 in excess of the previous year ; the exports of domestic produce and re-exports representing a total of £27,648,117, or an excess of exports to the amount of £3,194,537, an increase of £1,187,835 on the figures of the preceding year, £2,006,722. The increase in re-exports consisted largely of gold imported from the other colonies, the imports representing a value of £5,578,063, and the exports, £6,933,345. The increase in the export of commodities produced in the colony was £644,717, and of gold raised in the colony £24,807. Of the total import trade, the other six colonies furnished the largest proportion, £12,467,059, as follows :—Victoria, £5,301,214 ; Queensland, £4,663,597 ; South Australia, £1,112,421, Western Australia, £54,700, Tasmania, £589,092, New Zealand, £746,026. The United Kingdom came next with £7,744,316, India, £309,720, Canada, £131,962, and other British possessions, representing £864,420, making the total value of the New South Wales imports from countries under the British flag, £21,075,897, the balance £3,377,663, being divided among the rest of the world the leading countries being the United States, £1,602,954 ; Germany, £771,626 ; France, £214,530 ; China, £151,241 ; Belgium, £98,077 ; and Japan, £77,679. Of the exports (£27,648,117) £17,727,067, represented the produce of the colonies, and £9,921,050 the re-exports. Here, again, British countries were the largest purchasers, the neighbouring colonies coming first as follows :—Victoria, £3,294,618 ; Queensland, £1,691,111; South Australia, £2,216,994 ; Western Australia, £635,290 ; Tasmania, £324,416 ; and New Zealand, £512,770 ; total, £8,675,199. The United Kingdom took second place with £7,734,880 ; Hong Kong, £202,187 ; Fiji, £138,076 ; Canada, £86,964 ; Cape Colony, £80,187 ; India, £67,205 ; and other British possessions, with £735,383, making a total of £17,135,462; forming, with the imports, £21,075,897 ; a trade of £38,211,359 between a single Australian colony and countries under the British flag. The balance of the New South Wales exports, £10,512,655, were distributed as follows :—United States, £5,951,287 ; France, £1,699,629 ; Germany, £1,158,814 ; Belgium, £887,272 ; Hawaii, £169,047 ; New Caledonia, £162,254 ; South Sea Islands, £85,772 ; Italy, £,64,221 ; the Philippines, £45,207 ; Greece, &31,853, etc. There have been increased exports of New South Wales wool and other produce to Europe and the United States, [and notwithstanding the heavy losses occasioned by unfavourable seasons in the pastoral districts, the external trade of the colony during 1899 is expected to show a yet further advance.

NURSES AND CYCLOMETERS.

Cabmen have boycotted taxameters and if there were such a thing as a Nursemaid's Trade Union, it would doubtless boycott cyclometers. For the connection between a nursemaid and a cyclometer we are indebted to the *West-End*. Below a dainty picture illustrating the very height of luxury in Babydom, so far as spidery perambulators and pretty nurses go, this enterprising journal explains this situation. There are nurses, it says in effect, but there are also policemen and soldiers. So it often happens that when King Baby is supposed to be making his regal procession round the park or along the sea front, he is really whiling the weary time away in a stationary position, playing with his fingers or toes, while nurse sits upon a seat and discusses politics and the weather with a gentleman in uniform. At this point the cyclometer is supposed to come in, and two contrasting pictures are drawn of the guilty nurse coming home with a hangdog look and a cyclometer registering only 100 yards, and the virtuous nurse, broadly beaming with three miles to her credit. Alas, that we should have to spoil so picturesque a contrast : but a third picture arises before the mimp. In the foreground we see the naughty nurse and the gentleman in uniform sitting as before, and behind the seat on the damp grass we see the spidery perambulator, turned upside down. By its side we see a tiny figure steadily playing a pretty game which nurse has taught it. The game consists merely in sending round the front wheel as fast as it can : and with each revolution of the wheel the cyclometer goes "tick tick." Then that nurse arises, tucks King Baby into his perambulator and wheels him, some fifty yards, home again. The cyclometer registers about four miles, and King Baby is very tired.

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Professor Henry Snodin, a well-known singer and consulting voice-specialist, writing from his address, 18, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, W.C., says :—"It is an old saying and, undoubtedly, a true one, that 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it.' If ever that was fully realised, it is certainly so with your remedies for the ailments of humanity. I have tested nearly every kind of drug under the sun, and must say, in my humble opinion, your remedies take the lead, especially the cures for colds, catarrh, etc. They are nothing less than marvellous. Your wonderful pellets are a perfect 'Multum in Parvo.' You are at liberty to use this unsolicited testimonial as you please."

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Ask your Chemist for free copy of Munyon's "GUIDE TO HEALTH," and treat yourself at home with harmless remedies that contain positive cures for all diseases. Sold by all Chemists, mostly one rupee a bottle.

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Preserves the Hair. Renders it Beautifully Soft. Removes Dandruff. Allays all Irritation.

THE GREAT **HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.**



"Mamma, shall I have beautiful long hair like you when I grow up ?"
"Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' 'Harlene.'"

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SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED.
FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING.

A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

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produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents its falling off or turning grey.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

STOPPED THE HAIR FALLING.

"Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the 'Harlene,' and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order."

PROVED IT HERSELF.

"50 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.

"Dear Sir,—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them.

"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.

"P.S.—You may publish this, and I will always recommend it if applied to."

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.

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"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes; Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

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IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*."—This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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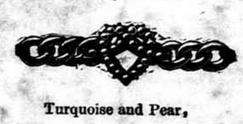
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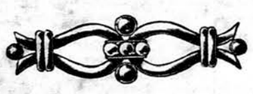
Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.



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Pearls, Rs. 40.



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Pearl, Rs. 35.



Pearl, Rs. 30.



Pearls, Rs. 45.



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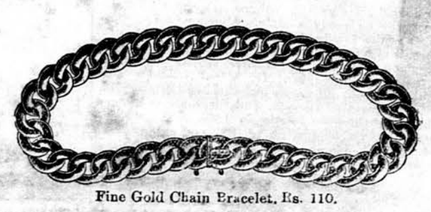
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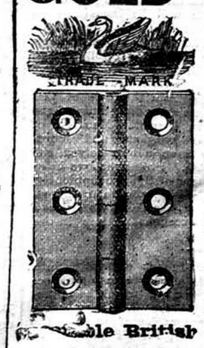
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